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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

ACCORDING to a recent edition of a British Sunday newspaper, "Reynolds News," Britain is now witnessing a disturbing development. This is the introduction to the country, lock, stock and barrel, of the Ku Klux Klan which flourished in the U.S. shortly after the Civil War, was broken up some years later, only to be revived in a more virulent form in 1915. The clan in the U.S. took as its target Negroes, Jews and Catholics, in that order, but by its very nature attracted many brutal elements, became a handy weapon to be employed by corrupt politicians and was finally quelled for the time being towards the end of the twenties. According to "Reynolds," the extension of its activities to Britain is connected with the steady immigration of Negro citizens since World War II from such places as the West Indies. There are today large Negro communities in most of the big cities, Birmingham alone having over 30,000. Britons are being currently invited to join the "Aryan Knights, Ku Klux Klan Realm of Britain and Texas" on payment of 10 s. entrance fee and £1 annual subscription. They have to take an oath of allegiance declaring: "I believe in the Klan tenets and will obey its laws..... Thousands of leaflets, application forms and red Ku Klux Klan stickers have been sent openly into Britain through the Customs. Membership is recruited by go-betweens. On asking whether the Klan would be antagonistic to the Jews too, as it is in America, one of the leaders answered: "We would be sticking our necks out to attack them openly. The Jew-boys are too powerful and influential... They will be taken care of by individual and anonymous action from time to time."

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NATURALLY the phenomenon has not been allowed to go unchallenged. In the House of Commons Labour M.P.'s Maurice Orbach and Fenner Brockway have been demanding swift action by the British Government to stamp out the imported menace before it gets a foothold. But the attitude of the Conservative Party's Foreign Secretary, Mr. R.A. Butler, follows an old dreary familiar pattern. In reply to a question in the Commons he answered that the Commissioner of Police is well aware of the existence of K.K.K. sympathizers but their activities were on a very small scale. Appropriate action would be taken if their activities seemed likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Now this attitude of the Home Secretary is both encouraging and disturbing. Disturbing because it recalls the similar views which were expressed at the rise and growth of Oswald Mosley's gangs before the Second World War, the ugly scenes in the streets which followed, the assaults on Jewish citizens and the failure of the police to take proper action. It will be recalled that the problem of Mosley's Fascists was not finally resolved until most of the leaders were interned under a clause called 18b during the war itself. On the other hand, this calm imperturbability of the British authorities in the face of a menace like the Ku Klux Klan might present is a measure of the self-confidence the British show in the face of these typical recurrent manifestations of mass hysteria. Sometimes it pays off. Thus for example the British Government refused to follow the late McCarthy with hunting tactics in connection with Communism and the result was that the Communist party in Britain has practically died of inanition and enjoyed none of the advantages of martyrdom. Perhaps the Home Secretary is counting on a similar solution of the K.K.K. menace.

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ONE cannot resist the view that he is being a little too optimistic. The K.K.K. has a definite and readily identifiable object upon which to turn popular feeling, the growing number of coloured immigrants in all the large cities. The British public has always been very ready to express its horror at manifestations of racial prejudice abroad, but now, the cynics say, that was only because they did not have this problem at home before. The problem is with Britain now, and the suppressed and frustrated ex-Nazis, Fascists, anti-Semites are rallying. In such circumstances, manifestations of planned hooliganism such as the K.K.K. cannot be allowed to grow without vigorous and planned opposition.

Jerusalem, May 10.

Turk Envoy in London Returns to Ankara

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Turkey's retiring Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Suad Urgupiu, has gone to Ankara for consultations with his Government, an authoritative source said in London today.

He left suddenly by air yesterday. He had planned to leave London today for Washington to become the new Turkish Ambassador to the U.S.

Suez Transit Not 'Recommended' By Canal Users

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A communique issued after the meeting of the Council of the Suez Canal Users Association in London today stated:

"It was the general consensus of the member countries that the Egyptian declaration is insufficient and falls short of the six requirements for a settlement of the Suez Canal question which were embodied in the resolution of the Security Council of October 13, 1956.

"Insofar as use of the Canal is resumed by the shipping of member states, this does not imply their acceptance of the Egyptian declaration as a settlement of the Suez Canal question."

The communique said the French delegate expressed a reservation to the effect that in his Government's opinion it was not possible in present circumstances to recommend the use of the Canal to member states.

Later, a British Foreign Office spokesman said the main resolution adopted by the S.C.U.A. members "does not in fact recommend the use of the Canal to member states."

Advice Still Stands

The spokesman added that the British Government's advice to British shipping to avoid use of the Canal still stands.

He said the majority of SCUA members indicated they had no power to stop their shipping using the Canal, and for a variety of reasons it was probable their ships might find it necessary to do so. The majority believed the continuation of the present situation was impracticable.

SOVIET SHIP HELD

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Suez Canal Authority today ordered the Soviet freighter Klapeida to anchor at Port Said after passing through the Canal from Suez. One report said the ship passed through after paying her tolls from an account later found to be overdrawn.

Khrushchev Heads New 'Brains Trust'

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Supreme Soviet today appointed a 50-man commission headed by the Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, to prepare a final draft on the radical reorganization of Soviet industry.

The commission, a high-level economic brains trust which includes all 11 Party Presidium members, alternate members, Central Committee secretaries and Premiers of Republics, was authorized to draft a law enabling the "Khrushchev plan" to be put into operation.

Observers expect the law to be substantially similar to Mr. Khrushchev's thesis as presented to the Supreme Soviet earlier this week. The plan envisages replacement of the Centralized industrial administration built up by Stalin by 93 economic councils scattered through the western part of Russia to Siberia and Soviet Central Asia.

The plan's primary aim is to raise *per capita* output and save waste. *(UP Reuter).*

Soviet Blames Jewish Newsmen in Poland

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A Soviet Embassy Secretary, in a talk with officials of the Polish Journalists Association, singled out Jewish journalists as particularly responsible for the October upheavals in Poland which loosened ties with the Soviet Union and strengthened the position of the Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka, "The New York Times" reported in a dispatch from Warsaw today.

The same dispatch said that a leading Communist intellectual, Mrs. Eda Werfel, who aided Mr. Gomulka in his return to power, has been dismissed as deputy editor of the weekly "Swiat," in a move to bring the Polish press back into line.

U.S. Marine in Indonesia Pulls Down Soviet Flag

JAKARTA, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. Embassy here today refused to identify the American Marine who was shipped out of Indonesia because he tore down a Communist flag. It added that the incident was closed.

The unidentified Marine Guard of the U.S. Embassy tore down a Russian flag and an Indonesian flag placed along the street to honour the visit of the Soviet President, Marshal Kliment Voroshilov.

The Indonesian Foreign Ministry said that the American was allegedly drunk when he pulled down the flags on Sunday night. On Tuesday the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. James Allison, apologized to the Indonesian Government for the incident.

Egypt and Syria Plot Jordan Counter-Coup

Lebanese sources have reported that the Egyptian-Syrian axis does not regard itself defeated by King Hussein's strong action and is preparing "a series of assassinations" in Jordan, according to Kol Yisrael's Arabic transmission yesterday.

The sources were quoted as saying that Syrian intelligence—through the Egyptian Embassy and the Syrian Military Attache in Amman—is preparing to assassinate such pro-royalist politicians as Bahjat Talhouni, Hussein's Chief Cabinet Director, and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'i.

The Cairo newspaper "A-Sha'ab" has reported that Jordan "nationalist leaders" who have gone underground are now organizing a "secret popular resistance movement in preparation for the decisive round of battle against reactionary imperialist forces."

Meanwhile, the Old City paper "El Jihad" reported yesterday that King Saud has pledged to pay the entire amount of £12.5m. in aid promised to Jordan jointly by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Syria. The daily said this pledge was made to Hussein when he visited Riadh recently.

Saud has already paid the first instalment of £2.5m. Originally he had promised to pay £5m. as his share, with Egypt and Syria due to contribute £5m. and £2.5m., respectively.

$4m. Available

An American Embassy spokesman in Amman yesterday said that Jordan will be allowed to transfer $4m. from the $10m. in economic aid just granted by the U.S., to the 1957-58 budget in order to cover the deficit caused by the Nabulsi Government. The Jordan authorities will be allowed to use this sum for whatever purpose they wish.

Beirut Radio reported that a Lebanese delegation will visit Baghdad when King Saud arrives at the Iraqi capital. It added that King Hussein will probably be present at the talks, which are scheduled to start on Sunday.

The Jordanian press reported that the current wave of arrests in the country is continuing. It said that a large number of persons sought by the security authorities in the Hebron area have escaped, although three headmasters of government schools in the region have been detained, as well as the government medical officer in Hebron, Dr. Abdul Rahim Bader.

Many officials have been dismissed from their posts, including Dr. Hafez Abdul Hadi, Director of Ramallah Radio, and Asam Hamad, Senior Programme Assistant. Others ousted include four senior officials of the Public Works Ministry, and over a dozen officials in the Ministry of Economy. All were accused of "subversive political activities."

The military courts set up in Amman and the Old City will begin hearings tomorrow, according to the Jordan press. They will be open to the public. Persons who have fled the country will be tried *in absentia*. The tribunas were appointed after King Hussein abolished civil courts during the recent crisis.

Communist Influence In Syria 'Disturbing'

The Syrian by-elections and an interview with Foreign Minister Salah Bitar "add up to a disturbing picture of growing Communist influence and infiltration," the "New York Herald-Tribune" said editorially yesterday.

Bitar told a "Herald-Tribune" correspondent in Damascus that Syria's attitude is one of "positive neutralism," the editorial said, pointing out that this means accepting planes and arms from Communist states, concluding a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, and trying in conjunction with Egypt to foment a rebellion against King Hussein of Jordan.

The four new Syrian M.P.'s elected earlier this week are the Druse Beduin Sheikh Abdul Hilal Juma, Riad Malki of Damascus, Kamal Kalaleeb of Homs, and Siyah Abu Assali of Suweida. They defeated candidates belonging to opposition groups.

A Government source in Damascus said yesterday that Mr. James Richards, President Eisenhower's envoy to the Middle East, did not come to Syria because he felt that the Syrian reply given to the U.S. Embassy regarding his visit was not "sufficiently warm" to warrant his arrival. *(UP, ANA)*

'Imperialist Forces' Plot New War—'Pravda'

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — "Pravda" charged today that the same imperialist forces that fostered Hitler are now threatening the world "with a new and even more devastating war." It referred specifically to "ruling circles" in the U.S.

In an article on the 12th anniversary of Nazi Germany's defeat during World War II, "Pravda" gave credit to the Russian people for defeating Hitler, with only brief mention of Russia's "anti-Hitler" allies.

Rifa'i New Jordan Envoy to Cairo

The Jordan Government has appointed Abdul Munim Rifa'i Ambassador to Egypt, Ramallah Radio reported last night.

Rifa'i, former Ambassador to the U.S., replaced Fawzi Mulki, who was recalled when the Nabulsi Government was dismissed. Mulki was regarded as pro-Egyptian.

Rift Opens Between Saud and Nasser

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A rift has opened between King Saud of Saudi Arabia and Abdul Nasser, Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of "The New York Times," wrote today.

For the first time in years, Abdul Nasser and the Arab nationalist fanatics cannot count on Saudi oil royalties to finance their machinations and their propaganda, he said. These developments are of great importance and could lead to a realignment in the Middle East.

But the basic long-term forces that influence events there have not been altered, nor have any of the major problems been resolved. Arab enmity towards Israel is unliminished and will persist as a major political factor in the area. The emotional unity of the Arab masses, and Abdul Nasser's hold on street mobs in Arab countries is still strong, while the Communist penetration of the area by all means and methods is still continuing, he wrote.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that both in Jordan and Saudi Arabia the danger of a sudden *coup* or of the assassination of the rulers is an ever present one.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Baldwin concludes, the American people should understand that the military task of the U.S. in the Middle East did not end with the successful demonstrations of the 6th Fleet, but is just beginning.

Cairo Press Attacks Jordan and Lebanon

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Egypt continued its press and radio barrage against the Jordanian and Lebanese Governments today, which observers believe increases the likelihood that the two countries will abandon the Cairo camp completely.

Arab observers say Egypt's militant stand against Amman and Beirut is based on the hope that popular forces of Arab nationalism within the two countries would force the Governments to re-adopt the "neutralist" policy which Egypt accuses them of abandoning.

The observers believe that Egypt's apparent determination to marshall Arab nationalism against any country turning to the West increases the risk that Cairo will become isolated from the majority of the Arab states. But the Egyptian press has been hammering at the theme that although one or more battles may be lost, the final victory for Arab nationalism is inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government has taken over the leading Cairo daily "Al Ahram," as of the end of last month, according to the Arab News Agency.

U.S. Denies 6th Fleet Sailing Back to M.E.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Defence Department spokesman said today that the U.S. Navy had not issued orders for the return of the Sixth Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean.

He said the fleet remains on manoeuvres with NATO forces off Italy "and we are not instructing it to change back to the Middle East area."

Humpreys: Aims Of 6th Fleet Peaceful

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The appearance of the Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean has no aggressive purposes, Senator Hubert Humphrey told reporters before leaving for Athens today. He spent five days in Israel. "I have always been a friend of Israel," he said.

Sen. Humphrey returned to Israel from the Old City earlier yesterday. Before driving on to Lydda he found time to buy three paintings of Jerusalem landscapes from the artist, Mr. Ludwig Blum.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

All thirty-two persons were killed last night on board an airliner flying from Santiago to Madrid, which crashed and burst into flames near the Madrid airport.

Ike Requests $3,880m. For Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — President Eisenhower made a strong appeal to Republican and Democratic congressional leaders today for passage of a foreign aid programme of at least $3,880m. for fiscal 1958.

The Senate Republican leader, Mr. William Knowland, said after the White House conference of more than 90 minutes that Mr. Eisenhower probably will submit his detailed programme to Congress early next week.

The President originally asked $4,400m. for the Mutual Security programme. Today, he scaled it down to $2,800m. for military assistance and $1,080m. for economic aid.

Twenty-seven members of Congress—14 Democrats and 13 Republicans — took part in the meeting, which was also attended by Secretary of State Dulles and Mr. James Richards, the President's "Doctrine envoy" who has just returned from a tour of the Middle East. Others present included officials of the Departments of State and Defence and of the International Cooperation Administration.

Outline Programme

During the conference, it was learned that the President and his advisers outlined a $2,000m. economic loan programme for foreign countries. The President said he would ask that $500m. be appropriated for the first year of the programme, and that $750m. would be requested for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 each.

Speaking to the press yesterday, Mr. Richards said he was deeply impressed by the possibilities of fruitful collaboration with countries in the Middle East.

"The countries visited showed great confidence in the intentions of the President and the Secretary of State, and the high moral grounds of what they (the U.S. leaders) are trying to do," he told reporters.

"We shall continue our contacts through normal diplomatic channels with those states in the area which evince a firm desire to consult regarding our Middle East proposal," he added.

Mr. Richards said, "None of the 15 nations which we visited rejected proposals of American aid within the framework of the Doctrine. Some of these states desire to consult further on the specific terms of our co-operation. In a great majority of the countries we were able to establish an identity of interests and to work out specific agreements for mutual co-operation."

Libya Getting $23m. Under U.S. Doctrine

TRIPOLI, Thursday (Reuter). — The Libyan Government announced today that additional aid offered under the "Eisenhower Doctrine" will bring the total of U.S. assistance for the year ending June 30 to $32m.

The U.S. has also sent 22,000 tons of wheat to Libya for relief purposes, offered to equip 1,000 Libyan troops and to send a military mission.

Peace Possible if Egypt Keeps To UN Charter, Hammarskjold Told

Prime Minister **Ben-Gurion greets Mr. Dag Hammarskjold shortly after the U.N. Secretary-General's arrival in Jerusalem yesterday.**
Photo by Schlesinger

Has Long Private Talk with B-G

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government told Mr. Dag Hammarskjold in Jerusalem yesterday that more peaceful relations in the area would depend on the observance by Egypt of those provisions of the U.N. Charter referring to the present Middle Eastern situation.

The U.N. Secretary-General met privately with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in the Premier's Office from 3 to 4.30 p.m. At 5 p.m. the discussions were resumed with the participation of Foreign Minister Golda Meir, U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche and advisers of both sides. The talks lasted until 7.30 p.m.

A two-sentence bulletin issued after the meeting said: "The Prime Minister of Israel and the Secretary-General of the U.N. had a general exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East and on what could be done toward more peaceful relations in that area in pursuance of the provisions of the U.N. Charter. The discussions will continue on Friday morning."

B-G Takes Initiative

It is understood that the Prime Minister took the initiative in the talks, and Mr. Hammarskjold for the most part listened to the views expressed.

The fact that the U.N. Charter was mentioned, to the exclusion of the Armistice Agreement, was indicative of the direction taken by the talks.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has often said that he considered the Armistice Agreement with Egypt a dead letter, and he has based Israel's policy squarely on the provisions of the U.N. Charter which rule out belligerency.

It is understood that the participants will discuss more specific issues at their meetings today.

Taking part in the talks for the U.N. apart from those already named were Col. B. Leary, Acting Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization; M. Henri Vigier, Political Adviser to the T.S.O., and M. Claude de Kemoularia, Personal Assistant to the Secretary-General; for Israel Mr. Arthur Lourie, Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, in charge of U.N. Political Affairs; Mr. Yosef Tekoah, head of the Armistice Affairs Division; Mr. S. Rosenne, Legal Adviser; Mr. Gideon Rafael, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Mr. Pinhas Eliav, secretary to the delegation.

Dinner with Meir

In the evening Foreign Minister Meir was host at dinner in her home to the delegations.

Among those present were the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen; the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel; the French Ambassador, M. Pierre E. Gilbert, the Swedish Minister, Mr. Osten Lundborg, and the Director of the UN Technical Aid Mission, Mr. C. Hart Schaaf.

Arriving in Jerusalem from Lydda Airport under heavy guard at about 11 a.m., the U.N. party proceeded directly to T.S.O. Headquarters. Mr. Hammarskjold arrived in the Prime Minister's Office 10 minutes early for his meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion. They shook hands in the office of Mr. Ben-Gurion's personal secretary where they met, and then went into the Prime Minister's room for a private discussion.

Press Kept Away From U.N. Chief

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Determined policemen, acting on instructions, today again prevented foreign and local newsmen from interviewing the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and his delegation on their arrival here this morning.

Several score uniformed and plainclothes police guarded all entrances to the runway, allowing only U.N. and Foreign Ministry personnel, and photographers with special passes, to go onto the tarmac. Only after lengthy protests by reporters of foreign news agencies and some of the world's leading newspapers were the journalists allowed onto the lawn to enable them to catch a glimpse of the U.N. delegation. Two reporters were permitted to join the photographers.

Police spokesman Y. Nash said here that according to an agreement between the U.N. and the Foreign Ministry, reporters were not to be allowed to approach Mr. Hammarskjold.

Pressmen argued that if the U.N. Secretary-General had no announcement to make, he would say so, but that should not prevent journalists from asking him for a statement or questions.

Report 'No Access'

Foreign correspondents filed dispatches saying that they were not permitted access to Mr. Hammarskjold. It is understood that representations are to be made to the Government on the interference with the normal work of pressmen at Lydda Airport on several occasions recently. The last instance was that of the departure of Mary Hagan last month when the police were also said to have acted in accordance with an agreement between the Foreign Ministry and a certain foreign embassy.

Mr. Hammarskjold, Dr. Ralph Bunche and their aides arrived at Lydda Airport from Beirut at 10 a.m. in a U.N. plane. A convoy of 10 U.N. and Foreign Ministry cars waited on the runway, and a few minutes after the aircraft touched down the visitors drove to Jerusalem.

The U.N. delegation was met as they stepped off the plane by Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Gideon Rafael, Foreign Ministry Counsellor, Dr. Michael Simon, Chief of Protocol, Mr. Y. Herzog, Director of the Ministry's U.S. Division, Mr. J. Tekoa, Director of Armistice Affairs, and U.N. personnel. U.N. and Israel flags were flown from the terminal building.

Mr. Hammarskjold, speaking French, said that he had no statement to make but was very pleased to be here to hold talks with the Israel Government.

Infiltrators Driven Back Into Gaza

The Army spokesman last night announced that an Israel patrol in the vicinity of Ein Hashlosha encountered three infiltrators who had penetrated into Israel territory from the Gaza Strip on Wednesday night.

The patrol opened fire on the infiltrators, who fled back into the Strip.

U.S. Tanker Plane Ditches in Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Air Force today announced that a KC-97 tanker plane with seven men aboard was reported to be ditching in the Atlantic off the Azores. It refused to disclose the plane's departure point from Europe, saying, "We never give out that kind of information."

Later it was reported that rescue aircraft have sighted a raft with the seven crew members off the Spanish coast.

First news of the ditching came from London via Land's End radio, which said that it had come down. But this was later superceded by an Air Ministry announcement that the tanker plane was fighting its way toward the Azores.

PINILLA RE-ELECTED COLOMBIA PRESIDENT

BOGOTA, Colombia, Thursday (UP). — The Constituent Assembly re-elected President Gen. Gustavo Roja s Pinilla yesterday for another four years commencing August 7, 1958.

He received 76 votes as against one vote cast for his conservative opponent Luis Navarro.

Begin Says Israel Must Fight if Suez Denied

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Menahem Begin, leader of the Herut Party, said today Israel should take military action against Egypt if an Israel ship is stopped from going through the Suez Canal.

At a news conference here he also said that Jordan will "disintegrate one Sunday afternoon" and Israel must take all of it — militarily if necessary — as "part of the homeland of the Jewish people."

Mr. Begin, here on a speaking tour, said his territorial claims on Jordan do not represent Israel Government policies but only those of Herut. His views on the Suez Canal, however, he claimed, are shared by "98 per cent of the Israel people — all except the Communist Party."

Joint Israel-U.S. Statement Due

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Mr. James Richards, on his return from his tour of the Middle East and Africa, is reporting to the State Department today.

After hearing Mr. Richards, Department officials and the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, are expected to confer tomorrow on the wording of a joint Israel-American statement on Israel's adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine to combat Communist inroads in the Middle East.

Before seeing Mr. Eban, the State Department wanted to hear a report from Mr. Richards who arrived in Washington last night.

In New York today, Mr. Eban received a citation of merit from Hadassah. The Ambassador warned that "short term exultation over increased immigration may be a long term disaster if we are forced to enter into another period of squalid *ma'barot*."

Immigration will not be slowed, he added, and he hoped that American Jewry would be able to provide the means for absorption.

SOVIET INFLUENCE

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, said today that the Soviet foothold in the Middle East is now a historical fact which must be taken into account in seeking a general Mid-East settlement.

"It is a delusion to think that Soviet influence can be eliminated from the Mid-East," he told a press conference.

Dr. Goldmann said it would be "a Godsend for a general Mid-East settlement if the Soviet and Western blocs reached agreement on neutralizing the area and banning an arms race."

Sinai Bill Still Unsettled—Eshkol

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, said today that the cost of the Sinai campaign is still far from being settled.

Addressing the 25 members of the Defence Levy Council, which was officially disbanded today, Mr. Eshkol observed, "This generation of Jews still has a long way to go until it can rest on its laurels." The Council had charge of the voluntary organization of the defence levy which has been superceded by the Yahav Magen.

The Minister pointed out that Israel's armament expenses since the days of the Czech-Egyptian arms deal "cost us much more" than the IL80m. which the levy would bring in by July this year.

The Sinai campaign brought "great booty," he stated, but estimates of some people placing its worth at $100m. to $200m. were grossly exaggerated. A reasonable estimate would be "tens of millions of dollars."

Mr. Eshkol declared that the housing of the expected 100,000 new immigrants would cost at least $100m., excluding hospitals and schools.

Late Showers Take Country Unawares

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A spell of wintry weather came as a rude intrusion into the late spring, and the heavy rain evinced comments concerning the "freak" weather.

Showers at the beginning of May are a rare occurrance in Israel. As the rain poured down today, colourfully clad women dived under shop-awnings for cover. Throughout the day it had been cloudy and cooler than normal and when the rain came it flooded parts of the city. Residents who had put away their umbrellas and raincoats found that their action had been premature.

The meteorological service at Lydda was not altogether surprised, and pointed out that it has been known to rain even in June. In answer to a question, the weatherman dismissed as unfounded the rumour that the rain had any connection with atomic tests, and would not guarantee that this would be the last rain of the season. The rain came with a cold airstream from the north-west at present covering the country, he said.

Tel Aviv had most of the rain with 25 mm., while Jerusalem had 11 mm. Heavy rain was reported from Beersheba, Sdom and as far south as the Makhtesh Ramon. Whilst the cereal harvest will be delayed, the rains are a boon for the vegetable crop.

Talks on U.S. Bases Start in Rabat

RABAT, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Cavendish Cannon, and Foreign Minister Ahmed Belafrej today began talks on the subject of U.S. bases in Morocco. The negotiations are expected to last several months.

The agreement under which the air bases were established was concluded in 1951 by France and the U.S. while Morocco was still a protectorate. When the country was granted independence Morocco specifically excluded this agreement from international accords affecting France which it undertook to honour.

Pakistan Arrests Two Indian Officials

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP). — The Indian Government today lodged a strong protest with Pakistan against the arrest of two Indian High Commission officials in Lahore, it was reported here.

The arrested officials were identified only as Mr. Govind Roty and Mr. N. R. C. Rajan.

Kadar Urges Postponement Of Elections in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Thursday. — Premier Janos Kadar today called on Parliament to prolong its life and postpone general elections, due to be held this month. He told the House that it would be better to devote energies to repairing damage caused by the revolt, particularly in the economy, than to prepare an election.

He said that, anyway, the overwhelming majority of voters would approve candidates put forward by the Communist-led Patriotic Peoples Front. (Government officials said that a Budapest Radio report that Parliament had already agreed today to extend its life for two years was incorrect.)

In a two-hour speech, Mr. Kadar said that a multi-party system would be untimely at present in Hungary, where only the ruling Socialist Workers (Communist) Party is active. Anybody who supported Socialism could take part in public affairs, he declared.

Mr. Kadar disagreed with the view of some Yugoslav leaders that the Socialist camp was a military bloc. There were differences in Hungarian and Yugoslav assessments of the "counter-revolution" and the role of workers' councils.

Articles in Yugoslav newspapers often criticized Hungarian measures, but the Hungarian press did not criticize Yugoslav internal affairs. Without abandoning principles, Hungary must do everything to make relations with Yugoslavia not merely peaceful and neighbourly but really friendly, he said.

The Assembly unanimously approved the appointment of 11 new ministers. Most of them were acting heads of ministries. It endorsed a minor reshuffle in which Mr. Fatal Agro relinquished office as Industry Minister to become Deputy Premier Minister and Mr. Istvan Kocba switched from Finance Minister to Minister of Communications.

The Assembly accepted the resignation of 28 former members of the 296-strong Parliament, including Matyas Rakosi, deposed Communist Party chief, believed to be in the Soviet Union, and a number of his supporters. Among them were Erno Gerce and Andreas Megedles, Party First Secretary and Premier, respectively, at the time of the October revolt.

Earlier, the Chairman of the Presidential Council charged ex-Premier Imre Nagy, Gen. Pal Maleter, a leader of the October revolt, and Josef Cardinal Mindszenty with having collaborated with the "counter-revolutionary" forces during the uprising.

Mr. Istvan Dobi made his statement at the opening session of Parliament, which convened today for the first time since Soviet troops crushed the anti-Communist revolt last November.

Mr. Dobi said that the Nagy Government "step by the Socialist leader, Mrs. Annatile to the Soviet Union," planned the restoration of capitalism and collaborated with the "counter-revolutionary" forces in the country.

He said Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, who regarded himself as Hungary's supreme leader, became a close friend and advisor of Mr. Nagy.

He also charged that Gen. Pal Maleter, Defence Minister in the Nagy Government, prepared the establishment of a military dictatorship in Hungary. Mr. Dobi said Maleter also informed the British Military Attaché in Budapest on Soviet troop movements.

It's beautiful in Nahariya in Springtime!
The Union of Hotels and Restaurants invites you.

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the five-man mission from the French Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, MM. Robert Brisard, Jean Biaparrana, Gaston Chazette, Leo Hamon and Cottrel, and Mme. J. Thome Patenotre.

The French Senate delegation was also received yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

•

The Prime Minister on Wednesday received a Philadelphia Delegation of Israel Bond leaders who arrived this week, headed by Mr. George Friedland. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, met the delegation members in her office yesterday morning. They were the luncheon guests of Mayor and Mrs. Gershon Agron at the King David Hotel.

•

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Looz, yesterday received the new head of the U.S. Operations Mission, Mr. John J. Haggerty, who was accompanied by Mr. G. Strauss and Mr. G. L. Peterson.

•

The Hungarian Minister, Mr. Istvan Kalle, yesterday called on the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Levanon. The Town Clerk, Mr. Y. Nedivi, was present at the meeting.

•

Members of the Knesset Finance Committee, headed by Mr. I. Gurl, yesterday visited Haifa, calling at the Town Hall, Beiel Boneh offices and the Technion.

•

The Jerusalem Journalists Association gave a reception yesterday in its clubrooms in honour of Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, on the completion of two-and-a-half years as Jerusalem Area Commander, and to welcome his successor, Aluf-Mishne Mattityahu Peled.

•

Dr. Gertrude Kallner, head of the Health Department of the Central Bureau of Statistics, has been appointed a member of the Expert Advisory Panel on Health Statistics attached to the World Health Organization.

•

Dr. J. Talmon, Lecturer in History at the Hebrew University, has been invited by the British Conservative Party to lecture at its coming study-conference at Oxford in July. Dr. Talmon will speak on "Utopia in Politics." Dr. Talmon's historical work, "The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy," has recently been translated into Spanish. The book has already appeared in English, Hebrew, Italian and Japanese.

•

Dr. David Lavie, of the Organic Chemistry Department of the Weizmann Institute of Science, has been invited to lecture at the Pacific-Asian Area Symposium on Cancer Chemotherapy, to be held in Tokyo next October.

•

An exhibition of paintings by Ze'ev Raban and Jacob Eisenberg will open tomorrow at 11.30 a.m., at the Jerusalem Artists House, on the occasion of the jubilee of Bezalel. An exhibition of paintings by Ernst Fuchs, of Vienna, will also be opened.

•

Mr. H. Rasili, former Director General of the Transport Ministry, will speak on "Our Transport Problems," as the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club at 1.15 p.m. today (Friday). Table reservations by phone, number 2054.

•

BIRTH

DASHEVSKY — To Malka (nee Shimoni) and Jacob Dashevsky, architect, a son, brother to Ruth.

•

BAR-MITZVA

Herbert and Marianne Freeden will be At Home at 15 Rehov Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, Jerusalem, tomorrow, May 11, 1957, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on the occasion of the Bar-Mitzva of their son, Michael. Service at the Emet V'Emuna Synagogue, Gan Rehavia.

•

OBITUARY

SCHLACHTER

The death took place in New York on Monday 6, 1957, of Dorothy Schlachter (nee Slutskin).

Textiles Producers At Shenkar School

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Vocational training made industry commercially sound, Mr. Aric Shenkar, President of the Manufacturers Association, said here today during a tour of the textiles vocational school. The school, built at a cost of IL30,000, is named in honour of Mr. Shenkar, who is a textile manufacturer.

The school was opened five months ago, with 15 students in the first class. On completion of the four-year course, graduates receive a diploma certifying them as foremen. Over 60 foremen in the industry attend a two-year evening course in the school. The principal is Mr. S. Skosowsky.

The Ministries of Development and Industry provided the Shenkar Textiles School with long-term loans to enable it to complete its building and buy equipment. The Lodzia factory donated a set of knotting machines.

Mayor A. Krinitzi and many of the country's textile producers visited the school today.

Szamoshi Joins Technion Staff

HAIFA, Thursday. — Professor G. Szamosi, refugee Hungarian physicist, has joined the academic staff of the Technion in a part time position, the Institute's spokesman announced today. He is now delivering a series of lectures on Nuclear Theory to fourth year and graduate students.

Prof. Szamosi was formerly Professor of Nuclear Physics at the University of Budapest, and lectured at the Central Physics Research Institute there.

Soviet Tells Japan Atom Tests Cannot be Halted

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Ivan Tevosyan, today told the Premier Kishi that Russia could not halt her nuclear bomb tests unless other nations did the same.

He was replying verbally to the Japanese Government's demand on April 15 for a suspension of the tests after a series of unannounced nuclear bomb explosions in the Soviet Union.

Premier Nikolai Bulganin has assured a Japanese "peace" group that Russia will continue efforts to seek an international agreement banning nuclear tests. The Japan Peace Committee announced it had received a cable from Bulganin expressing sympathy with Japanese feelings on the subject of nuclear tests.

The Director-General of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, Mr. K. Yasui said today the Council had decided to "postpone" the dispatch of a "protest fleet" against the forthcoming British nuclear bomb tests at Christmas Island.

In London, former Prime Minister Lord Attlee urged yesterday that Britain's forthcoming hydrogen bomb test should be postponed since the U.S. had already carried out such tests. "One test should be sufficient among allies but we have never had full cooperation with the U.S.", he told the House of Lords in a debate on defence.

12 Man Art Show At Tel Aviv Museum

A "When We Were Young" exhibition of 12 well-known painters was opened at the Tel Aviv Museum this week. The works done in the twenties are presented as "Modern Israel Art in its Beginnings," the idea behind being to show on what ground the founders of the Israel School of Painting started, Mr. E. Kolb, the curator of the Museum, said.

The painters represented are Agudati, Alweil, el-Hanani, Frenkel (who had left the country meanwhile), B. Gliksberg, Paldi, Rubin, Shemi and Siona Tagger. Mr. Reuven Rubin, the painter, left for London last week, to attend the opening of the exhibition of his works at the Ohana Gallery on May 22. Some 40 paintings and 20 water colours, done during the past 10 years, will be presented.

Berenblum to Give Lectures in Britain

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund in Great Britain, which is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II, has invited Prof. Isaac Berenblum of the Weizmann Institute of Science to be this year's Lecturer under its auspices, announced Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council. The lecture will be given in London in July, 1957.

Prof. Berenblum is Head of the Institute's Experimental Biology Department and Chairman of the Scientific Committee.

Prof. Berenblum is also listed among the six official speakers at the plenary sessions of the Seventh International Cancer Congress to be held in London in July 1958, under the auspices of the International Union Against Cancer.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.47 p.m. today and ends at 8.06 p.m. tomorrow.

PORTION: Behar; Leviticus 25,1-26,2.

HAFTARA: Jeremiah 32, 6-27.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 7.02 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 7 p.m.; Arvit: 8 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ohel Shivat Zion (97 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 7 p.m.

Beit Hamorah Synagogue (6 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.10 p.m.

Tiferet Bet Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.1. a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.20 p.m. Arvit: 8.01 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Amudim, Jaffa Road, Amudim Bldg., 2021.

PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer.

HAIFA: Assuta, 58 Herzl, 3708. Ma'on, 107 Moriah, Mount Carmel, 82621. Bvulon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Hon, 50 Ussishkin, 2001.

PETAH TIKVA: Bri'ut, 12 Hoveve Zion.

HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041. Ma'on, 107 Moriah, Mount Carmel, 82621. Bvulon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Tryfus, 32/2 King George, 3085. Dr. Cohn, 76 Ramot'im, 8240. Dr. Abeles, 39 Ussishkin.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grusewald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62263. Dr. Ramazow, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shor, 46 Rashi.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im, 2624. (Day only). Dr. Goiergant, 1 Gile'ad, 4178. (Evening only): Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66238.

Cidor to Be New Hague Minister

Mr. Hanan Aharon Cidor, Minister-designate to The Netherlands, will leave to take up his post in the Hague in about two weeks.

Mr. H.A. Cidor

Since 1952, Mr. Cidor has been head of the Foreign Ministry's International Organization Division and has represented Israel at a number of world conferences. He is known as an expert on international migration and was director of the Immigration Department of the International Refugee Organization from 1947 to 1952.

Ulpan Opened For Newcomer Police

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The educational level of constables must not be allowed to drop, and the existing "gap" between officers and men must be narrowed, Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector-General of Police, stated today. He said this during a tour by the Minister of Police of the national training base at Shfar Am, together with members of the Knesset Interior Committee.

Towards this end, an Ulpan for the study of Hebrew has been opened at the base for new immigrants wishing to join the police force.

Mr. Shitreet declared that relations between the police and the public in the cities had improved infinitely in recent years thanks to the high level of police officers and public confidence. The police can take pride in its success in uncovering most crimes.

Hadassah Classroom In Honour of Rose Viteles

A classroom will be dedicated to Mrs. Rose Viteles in the new wing of Hadassah's Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School in Jerusalem, it was announced at a reception given in her honour by the Hadassah Council in Israel at the school last week.

The reception marked 30 years of voluntary service by Mrs. Viteles to Hadassah and other social service institutions in the country. Present were former colleagues of Mrs. Viteles in the Va'ad Le'umi, Va'ad Lema'an Hahayal, Magen David Adom and other organizations.

Mrs. Viteles arrived in this country with her husband in 1924, on a mission for the American Joint Distribution Committee. She has served, among other capacities, as trustee of Mossad Szold and Meir Shfeya, chairman of Hadassah's Vocational Educational Services for 12 years, initiator of the student mensa at the Hebrew University and the Technion and administrator of Hadassah's "Operation 416" (surplus food programme).

Mrs. Viteles' career of public service was reviewed by Mrs. Myriam Granott, Hadassah Council chairman. Tributes were paid by Dr. Lotan, head of the National Insurance Institute, Mrs. Zipporah Bloch, Dr. Zvi Meytar, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Feitelson.

WOOD IN MEMORY OF ZE'EV GOLD

The first trees in the 20,000 tree wood in memory of Rabbi Ze'ev Gold, President of the Mizrahi party and member of the Jewish Agency Executive, who passed away just a year ago, were planted yesterday by the Jewish National Fund near Zelafon, in the Jerusalem Corridor.

The ceremony was attended by the two Chief Rabbis, representatives of the Mizrahi, members of the deceased's family and many of his friends. Mr. S. Zakif, of the J.N.F. Board of Directors, presided.

Ben-Zvi, B-G Condole With Mrs. de Rothschild

A message of condolence was sent to the widow of James de Rothschild by President Ben-Zvi yesterday.

Expressing his sorrow, the President recalled that Mr. de Rothschild had throughout his life supported the redemption and resettling of the land of Israel. His contribution to the Jewish Legion and his devotion to the upbuilding of the country, both personally and as President of P.I.C.A., will remain as the eternal remembrance of the son and heir of the great father of the Yishuv, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Mr. Ben-Zvi said.

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, sent the following message.

"The people and the Government of Israel have heard with profound grief of the death of your husband, Mr. James de Rothschild.

Since the death of his father, the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild, I do not know of any Jew abroad for whom the affairs of Israel were so close to his heart, who knew so much of what was being done for Israel and who himself did so much and with such deep love for Israel's welfare.

"During the First World War he was one of the first founders of the Jewish Legion who fought for the liberation of the Land of Israel, and as the head of Pica he carried forward the work of his father with wisdom and devotion.

"As a Member of Parliament he was distinguished for his courage and his profound understanding in every debate in which he took part during the Mandatory period. By his death the Jewish people has lost a great son, a scion of an illustrious family, and Israel has lost a sincere and devoted friend. The Jewish people will not forget him."

Watch Spring Saves Mother of Five

DETROIT, Thursday (Reuter). — A tiny watch spring has saved the life of an American mother of five children who was told 18 months ago that she had only six months to live. Mrs. Mabel Stretcher, 34, had the spring inserted to act as a valve for her failing heart.

The artificial valve was developed by doctors at the Wayne University College of Medicine. They had used such valves on dogs in 114 experiments but never before in a human being. The spring had to be non-corrosive, fine enough not to obstruct the blood flow, and elastic enough to carry out its work. The watch company who provided the spring said it would last 300 years.

25 Bible Scholars On Week's Tour

A group of 25, organized by the Interkonfessional Komitee Fuer Biblische Studienreisen, comprising 18 Swiss nationals, six Germans and one Austrian, crossed into Israel from Jordan through Mandelbaum Gate on Wednesday morning. The tour, organized by Ya-tour Ltd., will last seven days.

Among the 25, led by Professor Herbert Haag, of Lucerne, the Vice-President of the Komitee, are five Professors of Theology and seven Ministers. Prof. Haag led one of two groups from the Komitee here last year, when he promised to organize groups from Switzerland to this country each year.

Prof. Haag teaches ancient Hebrew in his own country and has a knowledge of modern Hebrew which he delights in using at every opportunity. K.B.

Polish Soccer XI Upsets Hungary, 1-0

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Austria beat Sweden, 1-0, on Sunday in an international football match here, after leading 1-0 at half time.

On the same day in Warsaw, Poland scored a shock 1-0 victory over Hungary in a soccer international watched by a crowd of 50,000.

GOV'T PROBE TO FOLLOW ELLIOTT'S DEATH

CAPETOWN, Thursday (Reuter). — The South African government will be asked to investigate the danger to life and health in professional boxing, following the death Sunday of South African boxer Jimmy Elliott after being knocked out last Friday.

Meanwhile the manager for British middleweight champion Pat McAteer, who knocked Elliott out in the 9th round of the Empire title fight, said they had been given permission to leave Johannesburg for London.

An investigation by Johannesburg police into Elliott's death has begun.

The Secretary of the Transvaal Boxing Board of Control, C. Liebenberg, said in Johannesburg his Board was satisfied that Jimmy Elliott was a hundred per cent fit when he entered the ring.

"Elliott was the most carefully examined boxer in the country and everything possible was always done to make sure he was fit to fight," Liebenberg said. He said his Board ordered Elliott to undergo a brain test after he collapsed at the end of his fight with Mike Holt, present South African middleweight champion, last July.

Elliott won the fight on points, but absorbed a lot of punishment in the last few rounds. He spent a week in hospital suffering from "mild concussion, exhaustion and leg cramps." A report on Elliott stated he "had no irregularities." He had been given a clean bill of health.

Three Overseas Bowls Coming to Maccabia

The season's bowling opened on Monday with an announcement by Mr. Max Spitz, President of the Ramat Gan Bowling Club, that England, South Africa and Rhodesia were all sending teams to the 1957 Maccabia. He added that the South African team would include several National champions.

Israelis are not particularly intimidated by reputations and are confident that they will surprise the giants, much as they did last year, when local players won both the men's and women's singles against formidable opposition.

After ideal rains throughout the winter, both the Ramat Gan and Saviyon greens are in perfect condition. The Ramat Gan green was packed on the opening day. Players included Mr. B. Ballard, the Australian Ambassador, and several South African members of the Club. Play at Saviyon was less serious: the setting was perfect and the weather ideal for light-hearted sport. Nevertheless the Saviyon players intend to stage several surprises.

Yugoslavs Held By Greeks in World Cup

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuter). — Greece and Yugoslavia played a goalless draw here Sunday in their world cup soccer preliminary qualifying match. They will meet again in Yugoslavia in November.

Greece, facing the technical superiority of the Yugoslavs, concentrated on defence and succeeded in stemming their opponents' attacks effectively. Yugoslavia's finishing was poor.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 9, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/59 (IL30)	90½
4% Comp. Loan 54/57	77
2½% Comp. Loan	69½
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser.3	91½
3½% Tavel Dollar x)	79
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	95½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. c-f)	99½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	97½
Pal. Elec. prod. sh. (Ldn.)	200
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	103½
ditto g)	111
Koors Hayozad	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102
ditto g)	103½
Ipsofa Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102
Rassco 6½% Deb., 58/64	
Class "A" f)	101½
Class "B" g)	100½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. d)	180½
Bezalel Savings Cert. '59 a)	99½
A.P.B. Investment	
4½-6% Conv. Deb. c)	73½
Ord. sh. "B" reg. d)	96½
Gesit ord. sh. "B" reg. d)	89½
Elitex's Inv. ord.	147
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	74
Bituv 4% debs. 56/65	85
Nir 5% pref. sh. a)	83
Pass 4% debs.40/65 reg.	76½
"Inve" 5% debs.	75½
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	63½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	77½
5 % debs.	70
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	98½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	89
6-8% con. debs.	94½
"Hardanch" ord. "B"	93½
7% con. debs. 58/68	75½
Mallee-Dee ord. sh. reg.	79½
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	94½
Assis Rafaraso "B" sh	93½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	116½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	70
"Tera" ord. Sh.	99½
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	104
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	95
Pal. Contr. 5% debs. a)	97½
Mekorot pref sh. c)	74½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	137½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000.

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SHALEM & CO. 29 Jaffa St.
WALTER 29 Rehov Nordau

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Where to go

★ The news about the opening of THE DOLPHIN on May 31, 1957 has been enthusiastically welcomed by all Dolphin fans far and near and reservations are pouring in daily. And no wonder: THE DOLPHIN, this wonderful place where sports and fashion meet, remains Israel's outstanding vacation resort.

★ For the birthday month of JUNE we offer a 5-day minimum stay (Shavuot holidays excepted) for IL95 ALL INCLUSIVE (full board with afternoon tea, all charges, service and taxes). Each additional day IL19 all inclusive.

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Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.)
• **Recorded Music:—**
Music to Inspire with background scenes. Dvorak, Husitska Overture; Fauré, Trio in D-minor; Grieg, Concerto in A Minor. Y.M.C.A. at 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:—**
Oils and watercolours by Melitta Schiffer, Foyer Culturel, French Embassy, 70 Rehov Hayarkon. 10.30-1. (Last day).
1) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Menahem Abramovits. 2) Sculptures by Kose Ellul (1951-1957). Museum, 10-1. Also Tomorrow.
• **Tourist Service:—**
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and daily. Oneg Shabat for Tourists at 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Paintings by young Israeli Artists: Moshe Gad, Joseph Schaltiel, Joseph Weiss etc., Goldman's Art Gallery, 8-1, 3.30-7.
• **Theatre:—**
Duigan & Schumacher, Orah, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:—**
Saturday Music Hour. Organ music at 10.30 a.m. Recorded Programme at 11.00 a.m. Beethoven, Overture "The Consecration of the House," in C. op. 125; Liszt. Tasso-Lament and Triumph. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.
• **Lectures:—**
Dov Sedan, on "A New Song in Israel" devoted to the new poetry of Moshe Dor and Aharon Zakai. Journalists' Club, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28752.
For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Riksa, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.
• **Concert:—**
Chamber Music for 2 Clarinets, Bassoon, Viola & Piano, with Ettlinger, Simanov, Rechtmen, Benyamini, Rudiakow, Museum, 8.30.
• **American Documentary Films:**
Z.O.A. House at 8 p.m.
• **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "Anne Frank," 8.30. Cameri, "No Time for Sergeants" Mograbi, 8.30. "Yerma," New Hall, 7.45 and 9.45.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Ariosoroff. UNESCO Exhibition of Persian Miniatures. First showing in Israel Chinese Paper Cuts. Open daily 10-12, 6-8.30. Closed on Mondays and Fridays. Saturday 10-1. Conducted Tour at 12 noon.

RAMAT GAN

• **Theatre:—**
Duigan & Schumacher, Ramen, 7.15, 9.45.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibits. New finds from tombs excavated in Jerusalem and from Ein Malahha, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. Closed on Saturday.

1) Selected Acquisitions 1948-1956. 2) Nurkiss Memorial Exhibition. 3) Book Design in Israel. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of various Hebrew University departments. Administration Building, Givat Ram. Open weekdays, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

1) Illustrations to books and legends by Esov Rabin. 2) Oil paintings and sketches by Jacob Steinberg. 3) Oil paintings and sketches by Ernst Fuchs. 4) Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Exhibition of oil paintings by Otika Milbauer and chosen works [illegible] 9 Mishor Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.
• **Film Shows:—**
Israeli Films, daily Keren Hayesod Hall, 11.30 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

May 12 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Anna Christie," Gedera, 8.30.
May 13 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Anna Frank," Rehovot, 8.30.
May 14 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Anna Christie," Hadera, 8.30.
May 15 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Anna Frank," Kiryat Haim, 8.30.
May 16 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Anna Christie," Haifa, 8. "I Like Mike," Pardess Hana, 8.30.

LAST year we were booked to capacity THIS year we have enlarged and re-equipped our premises to offer you:—

★ *all possible conveniences*
★ *reasonable prices*
★ *strictly kasher first class food*

OPEN FROM MAY 23

HAVA Rest House

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For reservations for Shavuot call

SHAVEI ZION

Tel.: Nahariya 88 or Tel Aviv 26577.

A. Notice to Employers

The Income Tax Commission has prepared joint Income Tax and Yahav Magen tables for employers. To facilitate its use, a unified form of Income Tax amendments (deductions from salaries), Salary Deduction amendments (Yahav Magen) and Income Tax and Yahav Magen amendments (deductions from wages) have been attached.

Assessing Officers will distribute the tables to employers from May 13, 1957.

B. Notice to Workers

In the amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance which went into effect on April 1, 1957, a clause is included, giving workers a "standard expense allowance" for various expenses incurred in earning the salary, without evidence as long as it remains at five per cent of the salary, and does not exceed IL 400 a year.

The standard expense allowance is included in the tables for calculating tax deductions.

All confirmations given by the Assessing Officer regarding exemption from tax for representation allowance, deductions or other tax credits are cancelled as from April 1, 1957.

Workers whose expenses for deduction by the Income Tax Ordinance exceed five per cent of their salary, or IL400 per year (standard expense allowance) should apply to the Assessing Officer, detailing the expenses. The Assessing Officer will grant a special authorization which should be submitted to the employer.

Notices to the Public

Traditional Tzavta

A traditional Tzavta marking the end of Independence Day festivities will be held on Friday night, May 10, 1957, at 8 p.m., at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv.

Mr. Benaim, Honorary Israel Consul in Gibraltar, will be the guest of honour.

FOR SALE

centre Givat Rambam

2-ROOM FLAT

front, large kitchen, lovely view, fresh air, 3rd floor, (38 steps) separate entrance, Door 7, 6 Rehov Hazanhanim.

INTERESTED IN PURCHASING

6-Room Villa

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For Sale

3½, 4, 5-room Villas

on 1 dunam plot, beautiful seascape, moderate price.

HERZLIYA TOWN

For Sale

LUXURY

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RAMAT HASHARON

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AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy to occasionally cloudy with showers.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	73	10	26	16
Tiberias	—	15	—	22
Haifa Port	66	14	21	21
Natanya	73	14	21	21
Tel Aviv Kirya	73	15	21	21
Tel Aviv Port	72	15	21	21
Lydda Airport	69	10	22	23
Jerusalem	51	13	19	17
Beersheba	72	15	24	24
Sdom	85	21	24	25
Eilat	99	21	26	30

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, from a 10-day private visit to Athens (by Cyprus Airways).

Dr. Israel Dostrovsky, Head of the Isotopes Department at the Weizmann Institute of Science, has returned after a year's stay in the U.S.A. on sabbatical leave, during which he did research in the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, Long Island, N.Y.

Prof. William Taub, head of the Weizmann Institute's section affairs.

Tel Aviv Chief Magistrate E. Yedid-Halevi, President of the Egyptian Immigrants Association, from a visit to Europe and the U.S. concerning immigration from Egypt.

Mr. G. Margalit, from a meeting of the International Academy of Law and Jurisprudence in Salonika.

DEPARTURES

The Dutch trade delegation led by Mr. C. Insinger, director of the Dutch government's Commerce Department for home, following the signing of a Dutch-Israel trade agreement.

Mr. William Carmen, National Commander of the U.S. Jewish War Veterans and Mrs. Carmen for home after a six-day visit (by El Al).

Miss Mattiwilda Dobbs, for Istanbul, after appearing in the I.P.O.'s eighth subscription series and giving recitals (by El Al).

Mr. Yehuda Braginsky, Jewish Agency Absorption Department head, to Vienna on departmental affairs.

Mr. Leonard Woolf, editor of the "Political Quarterly" and owner of the Hogarth Press, and Mrs. T. R. Parsons, of Chatto and Windus, for England after a week's private visit (by El Al).

Mr. Bernhard Bloomfield, President of the Continental Oil Prospecting Company, for Paris, after a 10-day visit.

A PACKET of poisoned groundnuts was left in a No. 51 bus in the Tel Aviv area yesterday by Mr. Zvi Markovitz of Nehalim. The groundnuts should on no account be eaten and the finder is asked to hand the package to the nearest police station.

• • •

THE HENRIETTA SZOLD prizes for outstanding research in medicine and public hygiene were awarded by the Tel Aviv Municipality last night to Prof. G.G. Mer and Dr. M. Ne'eman for their research on insecticides. An honorary prize was awarded to Prof. A. Dostrowsky, for his work in the field of infectious skin diseases and as an educator.

• • •

EIN HOD, the "artists' village," was connected to the electricity grid last night at a ceremony attended by the Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Abba Khoushy.

• • •

THE ISRAEL Medical Association, reversing an earlier decision, has now arranged to hold its 28th National Conference in Jerusalem. The two-day conference opens May 14 at the Hebrew University.

JERUSALEM BIBLE FOR LONDON'S LORD MAYOR

LONDON, Thursday (INA).— Mr. Rahamim Kalanter, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, paid a courtesy call this morning on the Lord Mayor, Sir Cullum Welch.

Mr. Kalanter presented Sir Cullum with a copy of the Jerusalem Bible, a gift from Mayor G. Agron. *(Itim.)*

Grain Festival Despite the Rain

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — No wheat was harvested at today's "Harvest Celebration" in the Western Negev because the standing grain was too wet to be cut.

Nevertheless, the celebration took place before about a hundred guests at km. 9 on the Merhavim road. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Looz, soaked to the skin, reviewed the progress in the country's grain production. Calling this a "blessed year," Mr. Looz predicted a crop of 180,000 tons from the 473,000 dunams under wheat and 625,000 dunams under barley.

Yield Doubled

Last year's grain crop was 180,000, while two years ago only 80,000 tons were produced.

Mr. Looz stated that within a few years, with the help of intensive irrigation, we should become completely self-sufficient in grain for animal fodder and will be able to reduce substantially the import of wheat. The yield from each dunam of irrigated land was five times that from dry-farmed land, he said.

S. Africans Building New Cycle Factory

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new bicycle factory backed by South African capital is soon to go up in the new townlet of Beit Shemesh in the Judean hills.

Three South African Jewish businessmen "with a vision" — Mr. J. Buskin of Johannesburg, Mr. F. Borman of Capetown and Mr. H. Sher of Pretoria—forming the B.B.S. Investment Corporation, have joined with nearby kibbutz Tzora in founding the new venture with an initial capital of IL500,000.

"Good, inexpensive and popular models for everybody would be our aim," Mr. Abie Frame, a young kibbutz Tzora member, who was the moving spirit behind the new factory's erection, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

During the first stage, the plant is to employ 40 workers, all of them new immigrants, producing 10,000 bicycles annually, a third of which would be exported.

The three visitors from South Africa are to return home soon to interest more Jewish businessmen "not only in Zionist philanthropy," they said, "but in making profits through developing Israel."

Local Bus Company Given Run to Nazareth Suburb

The Arab bus company of Nazareth will be temporarily licensed to operate several buses daily between the town and the nearby residential projects being built for civil servants and immigrants, according to an agreement reached with the Controller of Road Transport before the High Court yesterday.

The company had complained to the Court that it was entitled to service the new projects which fell within the boundaries of the Municipality of Nazareth. It argued that it was discriminatory to refuse an Arab company a licence to extend its municipal service and, instead, to grant such licence to Egged as an extension of the latter's Afula-Nazareth line.

Plan Not Final

The Controller of Road Transport, Mr. M. Bar, told the Court that the arrangement with Egged was only temporary, during the construction of the residential area, and that no final decision has been reached on licensing the bus service.

However, Mr. Bar further stated that it was intended to give the new area services "independent" of the town.

Justice Witkon pointed out that this was inconsistent with what the Court had been told when it considered the requisition of the lands for the new projects — that the present residents of Nazareth would benefit from the development.

The temporary agreement reached yesterday will enable the local bus firm to transport building workers to and from the project site. The parties declared that it will not affect the ultimate resolution of the issues argued.

Caspi Declares Shura Clearly Attacked Amos Ben-Gurion

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Shura defendants had clearly charged Amos Ben-Gurion with actively granting protection and of being responsible for closing the IRSO police files; their present claim that they had implied that he had only been a passive factor was merely an afterthought.

This was declared by Mr. M. Caspi, counsel for Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Deputy Inspector General of Police, summing up for the plaintiff in the libel suit against four signatories of a Shurat Ha-mitnadvim booklet.

He followed Mr. Shmuel Tamir, and Mr. S. Toussia-Cohen, counsel for the defendants, who ended their summations today.

The names of the plaintiff and M. Yarkoni and M. Ligum had been artificially introduced into the booklet, and were irrelevant to its declared theme, Mr. Caspi claimed. Quoting from the booklet, he said that it repeatedly mentioned the war against favouritism, discrimination and corruption of the regime, and there was no question that Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion had been selected as an example of active protectionism, as would be understood by the reasonable man. The defendants cannot plead that the booklet is couched in general terms, he said, since its author, Eliakim Ha'etzni, a law graduate, knew what he was writing. The aim was to poison public opinion, he said.

Allegations were formulated as questions without adding whether they were true or not. It spoke of "danger threatening the State," and the need for "economic revolution." What connection had this with the statement "Amos was friendly with Ligum despite the difference in their ages," Mr. Caspi asked.

The booklet patently implied that the plaintiff had been the person responsible for closing the IRSO files, in that it had harped on his friendship with Yarkoni, partner in the IRSO transaction. His client held a highly responsible position in coordinating the army and police, and the booklet prejudiced the confidence placed in him by thousands of servicemen, as was borne out by witnesses he said.

Mr. Caspi continues his summing up tomorrow.

Earlier in the day, a third alternative plea of the defendants, that of "privilege" — that the defendants were duty-bound to publish their allegations—was made by Mr. S. Toussia-Cohen, representing Dr. Simonson.

The alleged innuendo, that the plaintiff had actively caused the closing of the files, could not be inferred from the booklet, he began, nor that he had caused Yarkoni to learn of the investigation. The booklet's statements constituted criticism of a public servant made in the interests of the public and the statements written had proved true.

Shown to A-G

Mr. Toussia-Cohen dwelt on Ha'etzni's testimony that he had shown the booklet to the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohen, before publication and that Mr. Cohen had not offered comment. He asked the bench to see the booklet in the perspective of the war against protectionism. The Inspector General of Police himself had admitted that he was not sure that the Ligum villa matter was in order, and that after the trial he would consult the Attorney-General about the Kurim partnership.

The suggestion that the plaintiff was "involved" in the closing of the file could not cause harm to the plaintiff sufficient to disqualify the plea of privilege, he continued. The law's demand that charges should be checked with the relevant quarters before publishing them had been met. The Shura had turned to the State Controller's Office on the question of the closing of files in general, and had been told that this was not the right quarter.

Since the Shura had submitted complaints to the Inspector General of Police, Mr. M. Sahar, on other occasions and had failed to get a reply, there was certainly no point in approaching Mr. Sahar about his deputy. This was borne out by Mr. Sahar's "disgraceful" reply to the plaintiff's tenant who complained about police intervention in his civil dispute with the plaintiff. Mr. Sahar had asked the tenant to "furnish proof" of the intervention.

Of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion's partnership in Kurim, Mr. Toussia-Cohen held that the booklet did not state that the plaintiff had clear knowledge that his participation in the company would benefit Yarkoni, who was also a partner. It stated he "was liable to benefit."

The Kurim bookkeeper had shown that the plaintiff had received unusually large returns from his investment in the company, the counsel said. The "astounding" intervention of 20 policemen in a dispute between Kurim and a rival company was the result of the plaintiff's participation in the company.

Querying the amount of the IL25,000 damages claimed by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, he said that the effects complained of might well have been caused by the weekly "Ha-olam Hazeh," which had published more far-reaching allegations before the appearance of the Shura booklet.

Mr. Shmuel Tamir concluded his 13-hour summing-up, by declaring that until this "artificial suit" had been filed, the Shura's publications had been received with approval.

He declared: "I have no doubt that I and my clients will pay a high price because of this trial." An unprecedented vitriolic campaign and conspiracy was being organized against them. But it will have been worthwhile, he added.

Mr. Tamir retracted his earlier charges against the bench of bias, declaring that everything that happened then was probably caused by the court's impression of the seriousness of the charges before the files were opened.

JENS TOFT TO AVOID SUEZ

The Danish ship Jens Toft, under charter to the Zim Navigation Company, has been directed to sail around the Cape of Good Hope for Haifa with 4,000 tons of copra. The ship is now near Jibuti, and it was thought that it might have been sent through the Suez Canal. It was inadvisable to send it to Eilat because there are as yet no facilities for unloading bulk cargo there.

The decision against going through the Canal was taken in view of the fact that Denmark has not yet sent ships through the Canal, and Israel decided not to prejudice that country's future policy.

ARNOLD ZWEIG HEADS GERMAN PEN CLUB

BERLIN, Thursday. — (Sima) Mr. Arnold Zweig has been elected President of the German Pen Club in succession to the late Bertold Brecht.

Mr. Zweig returned to East Germany after spending the war years in Haifa.

AVRUNIN, HEBREW ACADAMECIAN, DIES

HAIFA, Thursday.—Avraham Avrunin, member of the Hebrew Language Academy, died tonight at the Rambam Hospital. He was 88.

He leaves a son living in Mishmar Ha'Emek.

Strike at Ata Begins Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Ata workers today made final preparations for their strike which is scheduled for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The management of the country's largest plant has refused the workers' demands that payment of the frozen third be made independent of changes in dismissal procedure.

The Labour Council has decided not to find emergency jobs for the more than 1,600 workers who are to strike. Histadrut members here will probably be asked to contribute to a strike fund.

Strikes Cost Nation 60,000 Days a Year

The Labour Relations Council, set up in accordance with the Law for the Settlement of Labour Disputes (1957), held its first meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. The 24-man Council, appointed by the Minister of Labour, is composed of an equal number of representatives of workers and employers.

Opening the meeting, the Minister, Mr. Mordechai Namir, informed the Council that an average of about 60,000 work days every year were lost to the nation's economy by strikes. Between 1950 and 1956, the Labour Relations Department had dealt with some 8,000 cases of labour disputes which affected 75,000 workers.

NO HISTADRUT BIAS BETWEEN MINORITIES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut's decision to accord full membership to members of the minorities who had served in the Defence Forces was not intended to favour only one community — the Druse — but was designed to cover individuals of all the monorities, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Secretary-General, told today's meeting of the Histadrut Executive.

He was answering charges of Mapam and Communist members that the decision discriminated against other minorities.

Mr. Lavon announced that settlement members would volunteer one day's work for the unemployment fund.

Earlier, speakers including the Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Aranne, dwelt on the tenth anniversary of the Histadrut permanent seminary, which has served 44,000 persons. Through its courses and library of 10,000 books, "it had brought newcomers closer to our ideas," Mr. Y. Burstein said.

Some 350 teachers, pupils, former students, and Histadrut leaders came to the seminary today to mark the occasion. The guests watched dance troupes and films on the school, and saw an exhibition of its progress.

USOM Renews Farm Aid

The U.S. Operations Mission has resumed its activities in agriculture with the arrival in Israel of Mr. George Peterson, director of the U.S.O.M. department concerned. He has made plans together with division heads in the Ministry of Agriculture for aid during the year beginning July 1.

Witness Quit Police Because 11 Tried for 'Obeying Orders'

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

During the brief mid-morning recess at the Kafr Kasim trial yesterday, most of the 11 accused (but not including Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki) crowded about the witness, a former companion-in-arms, to congratulate him on his testimony.

He was Mr. David Goldfeld, 21, Jerusalem-born, who is now employed as a driver.

He completed two years of secondary school before being called up for army service. After his discharge, he joined the Border Police. One of his reasons for quitting the Force, he said, was the fact that his comrades were facing trial for obeying orders by killing 47 villagers on the evening of October 29.

After he had told of patrolling Kafr Kasim on that day he was asked by Mr. Asher Levitsky, counsel for Malinki: Did you think that villagers could be outside without knowing of the curfew?

A. — I didn't think about it at the time.

Q. — You knew that all those outside their houses were curfew breakers?

A. — I didn't think about it at the time.

Soon after the curfew had been imposed, about 5.20, he saw villagers returning home. He allowed them to proceed, thinking they had been cleared by the men guarding the village entrance.

Mr. Levitsky: Did you shoot anyone?

A. — I don't want to answer that question.

Mr. Yitzhak Orren, counsel for Dehal, asked: When you were told to go to Kafr Kasim and shoot everyone who was outside his home) did this order seem natural, necessary and reasonable in view of the situation?

A. — Yes.

Q. — Did A.S.P. Haim Levy (Goldfeld's company commander) give you the impression that much of the success of the army's plans depended on the work of your unit (in imposing the curfew)?

A. — Yes.

Mr. Gideon Hasid, defending five men, asked: During your entire life have you felt that the Arabs were the enemies of the State?

A. — Yes.

Q. — Have you ever received any indoctrination on how to regard the Arab minority in Israel?

A. — No.

Q. — You felt that they were a potential fifth column?

A. — Yes.

Q. — Did you differentiate between this fifth column and the Arabs outside the State?

A. — No.

Q. — Did you feel that not obeying an order meant betraying your country?

A. — Something like that.

Sgan-Aluf Moshe David, the Prosecutor, asked: If you were to meet an Arab in Jaffa during a military emergency, would you shoot him?

A. — I don't know.

Aluf-Mishne Benyamin Halevi, presiding judge, suddenly intervened to pose a question himself: If at 5.30 p.m. in Kafr Kasim, a village woman had approached you and asked permission to go to her home, what would you have done?

A. — I would have fired.

Q. — But if she meant you no harm? If this was clear to you? If you faced no danger from her?

A. — I couldn't tell her from others.

Under further questioning, the witness moderated his stand.

The second witness was Constable Ya'acov Hazkel, who drove the jeep used by Dehan and Pvts. Abdul Rahman Ismail, Said Zacharia Shaban and Daniel Semnits on October 29.

During a patrol of the village, Dehan stopped a wagon with two or three men and some children. All but the driver left the jeep, and Dehan ordered the children to run home. The men in the wagon "appeared excited," but the witness did not know whether they tried to run away. Then Dehan, armed with an Uzi sub-machinegun, and his three men (but not the witness) shot the passengers in the wagon at a range of five or six metres. He believed that all four men opened fire together.

The witness also believed that Lance-Corporal Shalom Ofer had seen this example of curfew enforcement.

Dehan also escorted a truck of villagers home. The witness was not sure whether this had been before the shooting or after.

At one point during the cross-examination, A/M Halevi rebuked the Prosecution for "letting its work be done for it by the Defence." In the half-hour of loud bickering that followed, both sides denied this.

The trial will continue on Monday morning.

Spellman Receives Israel Players

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Francis Cardinal Spellman yesterday gave a reception for the visiting Israel Hapoel soccer team, which will play the American All-Stars next Sunday at Ebbets Field at an Israel Independence Day celebration.

The Cardinal was presented with a silver-bound Bible made in Israel. He expressed the hope to visit Israel soon.

SAILORS SUSPECTED OF STEALING LUGGAGE

HAIFA, Thursday. — In a police search of the Italian s.s. Cupido, in Kishon Harbour, belongings of new immigrants which were stolen out of their trunks were found in the crew's cabins.

Police action is expected shortly.

Hoteliers Asked to Stay Open for Better Times

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A potential buyer for the Tel Aviv Castel Hotel has been found who will maintain it as an hotel, and Hapoel Hamizrahi is being asked to transfer it to him, according to Government Tourist Corporation sources.

The Tourist Corporation is concerned with the tendency of major hoteliers to sell their buildings for use as offices. With possibly 100,000 tourists expected next year, all the present hotels will be needed to maintain minimum services.

Use of the Castel Hotel for offices would eliminate 100 hotel rooms with 180 beds and the Hapoel Hamizrahi has been asked to resell it at its purchase price. Special importance is attached to the Castel, as it is a Class II hotel which can accommodate tourists who would find the tariff of the luxury hotels too high.

Reviewing the general hotel situation, the Tourist Corporation pointed out an acute shortage in Haifa, which has only one major hotel. The owners of the Dan and the South American constructor of the Holyland Hotels outside Jerusalem have recently purchased plots in Haifa and it is hoped that by 1960 at least one new first-class hotel will be added.

Kings Changing Hands

In Jerusalem, it is understood that the present management of the Kings' Hotel still wants to sell out. While a change in ownership appears inevitable, the immediate danger that the Municipality would purchase the building and convert it to offices has been averted.

Meanwhile the site is being prepared for the construction of the Holyland Hotel near Bayit VeGan. This hotel will have 80 rooms in its first stage and is one of four planned by the company of Mr. M. Croch, a South American.

The Accadia Hotel on the Herzliya coast, which opened just a year ago for the summer, remains closed after it sustained considerable losses. Plans are under way to open it by next spring at the latest, to accommodate tourists for the State's Tenth Anniversary.

(Leader — Page 4)

Cables in Brief

CRASH. — Twelve of the 14 occupants were killed and the two others seriously injured when a Spanish paratroop transport plane crashed at Sidi Ifni, in north-west Africa, yesterday.

WRECKAGE. — Pieces of a British Comet airliner which crashed into the Mediterranean off Elba in January, 1953, have been recovered by fishermen working under the supervision of experts flown out from London. The Comet crashed with the loss of 35 lives.

URANIUM. — The U.S. has agreed to lease four kilograms of uranium to Japan for use in heavy water type atomic reactors due to be completed next spring.

DEATH. — The opera singer Ezio Pinza died of a stroke din Stamford, Connectirut, early yesterday.

BOOKS.—Marius Livingstone, a Pennsylvania high school teacher, has launched a nationwide campaign to collect 50,000 books for the schools of Ghana, as a people-to-people gesture of goodwill.

HONOURED. — An engine-driver, John Akon, who died battling for control of a runaway train as steam and boiling water cascaded over him, has been awarded the George Cross, Britain's highest civilian award for bravery, it was revealed in the official "London Gazette" on Tuesday night.

Hale: Israel Nears Self-Sufficiency

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Israel is approaching agricultural self-sufficiency on the basis of a population of two million, Dr. Lincoln B. Hale said yesterday.

Dr. Hale, who recently completed three years as Chief of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel, described Israel's advances with particular reference to projects for which U.S. aid has totalled $247m. in the last 10 years. He spoke at a luncheon of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

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Ava Gardner, Stewart Granger
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With Kirk Douglas, James Mason, Peter Lorre
Based on the famous novel by Jules Verne

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Technicolor
Frank Sinatra, Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly.

SEVENTH WEEK
!DZIGAN and SCHUMACHER!
"YOMTEV IN DER WOCHEN"
HAIFA — "Ora," tonight at 8.45.
TIAT GAN — "Kessem," tomorrow, 2 performances, 7.15 and 9.45
KFAR SABA — "Amal," Sun., May 12, 8.45 p.m.
TEL AVIV — "Ohel Shem," Mon., May 13, 8.45 p.m.
MIGDAL ASHKELON — Tuesday, May 14, 8.45 p.m.
HAIFA — "May," Wed., May 15, 8.45 p.m.
BAT YAM — Thurs. May 16, 8.45 p.m.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN — "Orot," Fri. May 17, 8.45 p.m.
TEL AVIV — "Ohel Shem," Sat. night, May 18, 8.45 p.m.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Weekdays: 4, 7.30 9.30 p.m.
From Saturday, May 11

ALLENBY 7th week
CINEMASCOPE
Deborah Kerr — Yul Brynner
The King & I
in colour
4, 7.30, 9.30

ARMON DAVID
MICHAEL REDGRAVE, ALEXANDER KNOX, SHEILA SIM in
The Night My Number Came Up
Sat.: 7.45, 9.45.
Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

CHEN
The funniest comedy
The Lavender Hill Mob
with ALEC GUINESS and STANLEY HOLLOWAY also AUDREY HEPBURN
Sat.: 7.45, 9.45.
Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

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By public request
20th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 7.30 p.m. only
Weekdays: 4, 6.15, 8.15

ESTHER Second week
Glenn Ford — Donna Reed in M.G.M.'s Dramatic and Fascinating story
Ransom

MIGDALOR 2nd week
La Bella Magnaia
starring: Sophia LOREN, Vittorio de SICA, Yvonne SANSON
in Eastmancolor

MOGRABI 2nd week
Olivia de Havilland, John Forsythe, Myrna Loy
The Ambassador's Daughter
Sat. 7.45, 9.45
Weekdays 4, 7.30, 9.30.

ORION
It rips open the hot Hell behind the Glory
Jack Palance — Eddie Albert
Attack
It marches with the handful of great battle pictures
4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
No Complimentary tickets

DAN
61 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
(corner Rehov Trumpeldor)
4th week
Gabi
with Leslie Caron and John Kerr
Cinemascope in colour
On Sat. night, 7.30—9.30
Starting today, continuous matinees from 10 a.m.:
Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly
in that exciting adventure
GREEN FIRE

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The greatest novel ever written
LEO TOLSTOY'S
WAR and PEACE
Saturday one performance at 8 p.m. —Daily at 4 & 8 p.m.
A Paramount picture

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Brigitte BARDOT, Raymond PELLEGRIN
LA LUMIERE d'en FACE
For Adults over 16 only
Mats. at 4:
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SOLI PER LE STRADE
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An extraordinary film in the best tradition of Italian Neo-Realism
Matinees continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)

TCHELET 2nd week
Israel Premiere
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Saturday at 7.45 and 9.45
Matinees at 4:
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YARON Second week
Marie Lanza, Joan Fontaine, Sarita Montiel
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A wonderful musical story of a famous opera star.

ZAFON presents
Madame Butterfly
with an original cast of Italian and Japanese artists and singers, filmed in the colourful Japanese landscape. A Forum Film in Technicolor.
No Reductions.

ZAMIR
Dolores Del Rio
in the film that received 3 OSCARS
The Child and the Mist
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Adults over 16 only.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday at 7.30 and 9.30. Weekdays at 5.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Starting Saturday, May 4

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TAP ROOTS
Van Heflin — Susan Hayward, Boris Karloff
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In Technicolor. Hebrew-French subtitles

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(VACANZE D'AMORE)
Starring: Lucia Bose, Walter Chiari
Ferraniscolor

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Have a happy time with JAYNE MANSFIELD, TOM EWELL
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Only two performances daily by Emile ZOLA
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For Adults only
also today (Friday) at 2.30 p.m.
From Sunday daily at 2.30 p.m. (afternoons only)
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with Audie Murphy
also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

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5th and last week
Audrey Hepburn, Henry Fonda — Mel Ferrer
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In Technicolor & Vistavision
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JACK PALANCE
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ATTACK!
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At the Piano:
MOSHE LUSTIG

ALONE IN THE STREETS
(Soli per le Strade)
a film in the best tradition of Italian neo-realistic film-making, reminiscent of
Shoe Shine 1948
Bicycle Thieves 1949
ALONE IN THE STREETS
at the
TAMAR CINEMA
Tel Aviv

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to our colleague E. ROSENTHAL, Chief Engineer, on the death of his brother
Captain Hans Rosenthal
Technical Department, Shoham Maritime Services Ltd.

Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.
expresses its condolences to the bereaved family on the sudden death of
Captain Hans Rosenthal
MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

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POST

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Friday, May 10, 1957
9 Iyar, 5717, — 10 Shawal, 5776

"AN HOTEL cannot operate profitably until it has gone bankrupt twice and a good part of the investment has been written off," is a cynical saying in the tourist business all over the world. Today there is a serious danger that a proportion of Israel's bigger hotels will be forced to shut down because, on a year-round basis, they do not pay their way.

DANGER TO HOTELS

Immediately after the establishment of the State, with the growing number of tourists from abroad, the acute lack of first and second class hotels was strongly felt. Government economists, headed by the late Minister of Finance, urged potential investors to go into the hotel business. As a result, there was a sudden rush of new hotels all over the country, which enabled the satisfactory accommodation of tourists in the peak year of 1955, when nearly 50,000 people from abroad visited Israel.

From its beginning, however, the tourist business has been suffering from a continuous crisis, resulting from the lack of working capital and the uneven seasonal distribution of tourist traffic. In the late autumn and throughout the winter there are few tourists, few hotels have even the minimum number of guests needed to pay their overhead expenses, and most operate at considerable loss. The situation deteriorated sharply last year with the increase of tension in the Middle East, causing the closedown last autumn of several of the larger hotels that cater almost exclusively for tourist requirements, including the Accadia at Herzliya and the Castel Hotel in Tel Aviv, which apart from an unfavourable location, also suffered from poor management and labour troubles. The large Megiddo Hotel on the Carmel was sold out to the Histadrut and remodelled as a convalescent home, and there has been talk of selling Jerusalem's Kings' Hotel to the Municipality to be used for offices. The latest such move involves the 100-room Castel Hotel, which is being sold to the Hapoel Hamizrahi also to be used as offices. The waste involved in converting major new hotel properties into offices can scarcely be underestimated, and the sale will boomerang sharply within a short period. Assuming that the political conditions improve in the coming year, there are good chances that Israel will find herself hostess to somewhere around 100,000 tourists in 1958 for the Tenth Anniversary celebrations. The shortsightedness of destroying expensive hotel installations, i.e bathrooms and furnishings, seems incredible. It is as good an example of unproductive investment as can well be found.

The owners of the hotels under discussion have claimed that they have no alternative but to sell to any buyer that appears because they have not the funds to operate at a loss in the slack season. They maintain that it is impossible for them to carry on with the present rate of bookings.

Meanwhile, the Government has set up a special fund to supply long-term low interest loans to suitable applicants. This Fund will operate in close cooperation with the Government Tourist Corporation, and should function by the end of this year. By that time it should have a capital of $6.5-7m. and with it, a heavy burden on the industry may be lifted. The Tourist Corporation is meanwhile trying to lengthen the tourist season, as the only genuine solution to the problem in the long run.

Tourism is much more than a source of revenue, for every satisfied visitor returns to his country of origin as an ambassador of goodwill to Israel. It is the Administration's responsibility that this branch of the economy should be maintained and increased, and steps taken in time to prevent the destruction of valuable national assets.

SPAIN—ARABS' FRIEND

Franco Calls Moroccan Holdings 'Spanish Soil'

By STEPHEN HUGHES

RABAT (OFNS).—SPAIN has announced that there is no question of giving Rio de Oro, her largest colony, back to the Moroccans, nor has she any intention of evacuating other parts of Morocco, such as the *presidios* of Ceuta and Melilla. The remarkable thing is that these announcements have not raised any anti-colonialist outcry nor even a mild murmur from the hyper-sensitive Arab nationalists.

How can Spain get away with this in a world bedevilled by anti-colonialism, independence movements and high-pitched nationalism? France, for one, cannot understand why presumably liberty-loving nationalists are so agreeable to General Franco when he refuses to yield an inch of ground in Africa, whereas France has granted full independence to Tunisia and Morocco yet continues to bear the brunt of abuse as an "imperialist."

Evidently, the French say, it does not pay to be liberal. In West Africa, they propose to give Mauritania gradual autonomy, but the very idea brings hoots of protest from Moroccan nationalists who claim the territory as an integral part of Morocco.

Meanwhile, Rio de Oro, which actually lies between Morocco and Mauritania, is peaceful and calm behind the "cactus curtain" maintained by the Spanish authorities. Journalists are not allowed in, and this secrecy has given rise to rumours that the Spaniards are concealing large oil or uranium deposits there.

However, it seems fairly certain that Spain has literally nothing to hide. Despite its golden name, Rio de Oro is a poverty stricken place—270,000 square kilometres of sand and sun-split rocks, with no roads or towns worthy of the name, while public services are non-existent or very primitive. Spain can only hide the fact that she has done little or nothing to develop the area.

The administration is military and the few modern buildings are practically all army quarters or outposts. There are an estimated 45,000 inhabitants, either nomads or fishermen, and a somewhat larger number of Spanish troops.

The authorities in Villa Cisneros, the capital, also administer "South Spanish Morocco" (25,000 square kilometres) and the enclave of Ifni (1,700 square kilometres) which is isolated in independent Morocco. These areas were occupied by Spain in 1916 and 1936 respectively on the strength of a treaty with Morocco conferring fishing rights only on Spain. The terms of the treaty were purposely vague and it is not clear where exactly fishermen were allowed to settle except somewhere "opposite the Canary Islands."

The five Spanish *presidios* along the Mediterranean coast of Morocco are Melilla (occupied since 1497), Ceuta (1581), and three groups of tiny islands known as Penon de Velez de la Gomera (1508), Penon de Alhucemas (1673) and the Zaffarine Islands (1847), which have a total population of about 150,000, mostly Spanish. Spain makes no bones about the *presidios* —they are "sovereign and inalienable Spanish territory" and treated just like Spanish towns.

Serenely Confident

Nevertheless, Spain sails serenely on without a colonial care in the world. She regards herself as the Arab World's best friend in Europe, and indeed she is considered as such by many leading nationalists in the Middle East and North Africa.

This may be because the nationalists have apparently natural affinities with military dictatorships, rather than with a republican and democratic system as in France, or Spain may be a friend of the Arabs because she is on poor terms with Britain and France. It may be a case of "your enemies are my enemies," and Spain is being used to help eject France from North Africa.

Spain's policy in Morocco has embarrassed France more than it has helped the Moroccans. By supporting the Sultan during his exile in a French colony, and by allowing rebels to attack the French in 1955 from the Moroccan territory she controlled, Spain has contributed to France's undoing.

Although the French withdrew 14 months ago, and agitation is strong for the departure of the 80,000-man French army, the Spaniards are still here with an army almost as big but which nobody has asked to evacuate (except the Communist Party). Administratively and politically the Spanish protectorate does not exist, but financially and economically it still does—the country is still divided into two zones separated by customs barriers with two different currencies.

But the Moroccans are not voicing any complaints about Spain, not yet. Meanwhile their biggest anti-colonialist guns are being brought to bear on Mauritania, and Rio de Oro is a convenient base from which rebels can operate to attack the French.

STUDENTS' RAG TO LAST FOUR DAYS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The traditional Lag Ba'Omer Student's Day celebrations will last for four days this year, beginning next Thursday. More than 3,000 students are expected to take part in what should prove to be the biggest Student's Day yet, representatives of the Hebrew University Students Union told the press yesterday in Jerusalem.

The holiday will start with the planting of the first trees of a wood in memory of University students who fell in the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign. There will be no classes on Friday.

On Saturday, the eve of Lag Ba'Omer, a special service for students will be held in the morning at the Yeshurun Synagogue, and that evening, a students-professors party will be held at the amphitheatre on the new campus.

The annual "rondo" snake dance will leave the courtyard of the National Institutions at 8 p.m. on Sunday, wind its way through the streets of the Capital to Binyanei Ha'ooma, and break up at the Students Ball.

The students have received considerable assistance from the Municipality, the Army and the Government Tourist Corporation, both in equipment and funds. The proceeds from the festivities, if any, will be used to send students' artistic, sport and chess delegations to international functions.

Ashkelon Opts for South African Ties

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON.—THE idea of a Diaspora community having links with a specific town has proved so successful, according to government spokesmen in discussions with Dr. P. Snideman, Chairman of the South Africa Ashkelon Council, that they are repeating it elsewhere. The English community is taking a direct interest in Kiryat Gat and an American group is to do the same with Ashdot Yam. The Government is considering a similar experiment with a South American community.

When the South Africans went to Ashkelon originally, their only intention was to build houses for refugees who had survived the concentration camps. It was decided to plan the development as well and as pleasantly as circumstances permitted. This led to the concept of building a planned, model city, laid out on the neighbourhood principle. A civic and commercial centre of beauty and distinction was added, as well as gardens, a nursery school, a hotel and other facilities as the occasion demanded and means permitted. The South African community is now contributing to the building of the new hospital.

Closer Liaison Asked

Before returning to South Africa this week, Dr. Snideman said that he had come to Israel to ascertain whether the close connection between the town and South Africa had outlived its usefulness, and whether some other form of co-operation was preferable. South African Jews had even considered handing over completely to the Government.

He had found a complete rejection of such views everywhere he went. The settlers in Ashkelon themselves wanted closer liaison and greater identification: their complaint was that they suspected that South African interest was weakening, whereas the contrary was true.

When he suggested to the Government that the South Africans thought that they had perhaps served their purpose, "Government officials threw up their hands in horror." They explained that the Government can only provide certain standard benefits to a town; anything extra has to come from outside. For the new towns in development areas, such as Ashkelon, this little difference which can transform a city should come from Diaspora communities.

Industrial Priority

Dr. Snideman said that it seemed that the needs of Ashkelon had now shifted primarily to economic development. South Africa would therefore try to help in this field. His discussions with the Government had made it clear that even a slight participation by South Africa might give just that extra "push" to bring an industry to the town.

Dr. Snideman reported that the Government is giving Ashkelon a priority for industrial development second only to Eilat. The Government believes that the city can be made the centre of industries associated with light metals. It is also hoped that by making partial contributions to further industries, South Africa can trigger rapid expansion in the area.

Among immediate programmes for building development, negotiations have almost been concluded for building 100 units for workers at the Helets oil fields. In addition, five blocks of flats are to be built immediately. In the near future the Ministry of Labour will complete the building of units throughout the Afridar neighbourhood and develop a new neighbourhood behind the Antiquities Park.

South African Jewry's other "baby" in Israel is the Ashkelon Sports Club. The idea is that South Africans become members of the Club, thereby contributing the funds to build a sports stadium which should serve the entire area. This has not gone over so quickly as Dr. Snideman would have liked—emergency campaigns for Sinai and immigrants have intervened. But Dr. Snideman hopes that there will soon be 400 such members and that work on the first stage of the stadium will be started in the near future. He looks forward to the day when "South African Ashkelonians" will join the local members of the Club in the pleasures of the playing-fields.

THIS WEEK

Security U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold arrived for talks in which Israel impressed on him the seriousness of Egypt's continued state of belligerency . . . Three Kinneret fishermen were wounded by fire from Syrian positions.

Foreign Relations Some sort of a generally-worded joint Israel-U.S. declaration was understood to have been approved in principle by the Cabinet, over the protests of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, in the wake of the visit of Eisenhower Doctrine Envoy Richards. . . . Cheered wherever they went, the French Army's soccer and basketball teams played Israel Army selecteds, and were beaten in both games. . . After an extensive tour of the country, U.S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey described his visit in glowing terms . . . The American Jewish Committee Women's Division selected Foreign Minister Golda Meir as the outstanding woman of the year . . .

Development Approved exporter standing was conferred on 58 enterprises that had sold over $100,000 worth of goods during the course of 1956 . . . The new luxury liner, s.s. Herzl, left Britain on her maiden voyage to Haifa after a police search for a bomb reported aboard, and her sister ship, the latest s.s. Jerusalem, was launched in Hamburg . . .

Independence Day Captured Egyptian Russian-built tanks and guns were featured in the Army parade celebrating Israel's ninth birthday before half a million spectators in Tel Aviv . . . Other celebrations included the annual dance parades of Haifa and Jerusalem schoolchildren and a Navy display off Haifa, Eilat and Tel Aviv . . . Fifteen Israelis were singled out for the fifth annual award of the Israel Prize by the Minister of Education and Culture . . . The holiday was preceded by countrywide ceremonies commemorating the fallen.

Readers' Letters

'TIME' AND SCROLLS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your Marginal Columnist (your issue of April 15) is mistaken about the tendency of the article on the Dead Sea Scrolls published in "Time" Magazine.

The writer (whose report is based upon facts learned in Jordan but, due to the profuse literature, not necessarily with the help of Mr. G. L. Harding) pays as much attention to the shepherd boy, Muhammed a-Dhib as to Professor Albright, whose knowledge of ancient Hebrew writings is probably unrivalled, and does not, for instance, mention Professor Burrows, whose name is certainly as much connected with this subject as any of the leading scholars mentioned in Mr. Mindlin's column.

Since many papers—by no means anti-Israel—like the "New York Times" (of February 10, 1956) or "The New Yorker" (March 14, 1956) also did not mention names which Mr. Mindlin claims were deliberately omitted in the "Time" magazine article, one can hardly expect that this story, which was a popular account, should mention names of scholars appearing in Dutch, French, German, Latin, etc. editions. I believe it is rather laudable that Professor Segal's name — whose theory is still the subject of a much disputed controversy—has been omitted.

There is no point in minimizing the anti-Israel tendency of the "Time," but it would not be reasonable to draw far-reaching conclusions from this innocent article because it does not include the names of Israel scholars.

Yours, etc.
NADARA BORIS

Haifa, April 30.

Columnist Replies

If Miss Boris wishes to minimise the role of Israel's scholars in regard to the Dead Sea Scrolls, and does not distinguish between their importance and that of "names of scholars appearing in Dutch, French, German, Latin, etc. editions"—that is her privilege. I still think that Professor Sukenik's part was at least as important (and no less dramatic) than that of the shepherd boy Mohammed a-Dhib, Edmund Wilson's book on the scrolls, which was first serialized in "The New Yorker," devoted almost a chapter each to Professor Sukenik and Drs. Flusser and Yadin.

I learned, after my column appeared, that the local "Time" correspondent supplied a good deal of material on the subject to New York, and Dr. Yadin, upon request, gave the New York office of "Time" access to the manuscript (now at his American publisher's) of his forthcoming book in English on the scrolls. Thus I am inclined to feel more than ever that the "oversight" was not accidental.

MEIR MINDLIN

APPRENTICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Gerda Luft's article on apprentices, in your issue of April 5, we should like to mention that for the past seven years there has been an Apprentices' Home attached to *'Ahavat Yeladim"* on the Carmel, in Haifa, which is under the auspices of Wizo and under the patronage of Wizo's Australian Federation.

It numbers 60 boys and girls and is based on work in a factory or workshop during the day in a trade chosen by the apprentice, and study during the evening in accordance with the education laws of the State.

Twenty-five trades are represented in this three-year study course. At the end of this period, the apprentice leaves the Home with a vocational certificate authorized by the Ministry of Labour which gives him the same standing as a skilled worker who is a graduate of a vocational school.

The internal set-up of the Home has an established tradition which gives the boys and girls not only vocational standing but social and emotional maturity.

In the July, 1955, issue of "Megamot" (Mossad Smoll, Jerusalem), one can find a thorough evaluation of the essence and problems of such an institution, a pioneer experience in educating apprentices.

M. WEINBERG-SHALIT
Chairman, Wizo Vocational Training Department

Tel Aviv, April 24.

UNSIGHTLY LAUNDRY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Some Municipalities have, by local by-laws, forbidden the hanging of linen on balconies facing the road. Why does not Jerusalem follow their example?

It is depressing to see the streets — even one as representative as Balfour — defaced by fluttering washing. The Jerusalem Municipality has recently shown a certain spirit unknown before, namely a sense for aesthetics. There is still much room left to practise this sense.

Yours, etc.
"BOCO"
(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, May 3.

PEN FRIENDS

PETR CISAR, 17, of Pilsen V. Koterovska 55/I/5, op. 1222, C.S.R., Czechoslovakia would very much like to correspond with an Israel girl or boy 15 to 17 years old. He works in a bookshop.

Emek Hefer Hit by Sea Seepage

Farmers' Wells Drain Underground Basin

By ISRAEL SCHIFF
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — "AM I expected to give up all I have built up during those past 30 years and start anew because everything I have depends on irrigation and you tell me the water is running out?" lamenta a diligent and prosperous farmer in one of the thriving moshavim of the western Emek Hefer.

With wells at Kfar Vitkin and Shoshanat Ha'amakim going brackish, concern has given place to alarm among farmers on the 62,000 dunams of this region, one of Israel's lushest and highest-yielding agricultural areas.

Ever since the swamps that covered the Emek Hefer were drained 30 years ago and the settlers proceeded to make it the country's garden, water has always flowed free to its farms, as cheap as their sand and loam. Every village, every settlement that was set up, proceeded to drill a well of its own, until the number reached 120 — all drawing water from the same basin, a pool of water that has grown dangerously shallow over the years.

Reserves Depleted

The equilibrium between the increment brought into the local water table by the seasonal rainfall and the amounts pumped out by farmers was first disturbed in the Emek Hefer in 1946, when Mandatory surveys already established a deficit. With the founding of the State and the steep rise in irrigated areas that followed it, the district was completely covered with fields and groves, drawing on its reserves over more dangerously. Thirty-three million cubic metres are being pumped out every year; in a matter of years, when the entire area is brought under intensive cultivation according to the agricultural plan, consumption will reach 44m. cubic metres.

Meantime, the vacuum created by this reckless pumping is relentlessly being filled by brackish sea water seeping in from below. Already in the western part of the Emek, where the sea water is closest and where water utilization is highest because of the high proportion of intensively cultivated lands, the layer of fresh water has become perilously narrow. A widening tongue of brine has actually come to the top in places.

Water pumping in the area must be cut this summer by no less than 11m. cubic metres, say the hydrologists. It must be entirely discontinued at some of the wells in the western strip, and slashed sharply in the eastern part of the Emek.

Subsistence Threatened

How can the farmers give up one-third of their water supply without going bankrupt? The answer lies in bringing in water from other parts of the country. But that means agreeing on a regional water plan, and on the distribution of the supply; and the settlements are foreign to the very idea of having to share water, let alone paying for it.

Tahal's water planning engineers have laid on the table of the Emek Hefer Regional Council the blueprints of a project providing for a central 24-inch pipe that will originate at the border of the Triangle east of the Emek Hefer, and put an annual 20m. cubic metres through to the centre of the western lands, 12 kilometres away.

Lateral lines will branch off northward and connect with distributing conduits supplying the present irrigation networks of the various settlements with water. Together with a 5,000-metre reservoir, the estimated cost of this first stage of the project would be over IL1m.

Regional Plan

In order to make the laying of the pipe economically feasible and to prevent a disequilibrium between the two parts of the district, a number of wells will be closed in the east, where water resources are richer, as well as in the west, where consumption is highest, and pumping from wells will be reduced throughout the region in order to utilize the piped water along the entire length of the line.

The Emek has been divided into five subdistricts, each of which has been limited to a quota of its own water and allocated a certain quantity from the line. For eight months of the year, water will be piped through the conduits round the clock.

In its final stages, including a 23,000-cubic metre reservoir, the scheme, the total cost of which is estimated at over IL2m., will make it possible to implement present plans for the district's future agricultural development, and even to expand them.

Sociological Problem

A number of social and economic questions have come up with the approval of the plan, in its general outline, by the latest meeting of the Emek Hefer Regional Council with representatives of the district's settlements. Their solution will call for a good deal of common effort and mutual compromise. The agricultural committees of the district's kibbutzim, moshavim and villages are now busy debating them.

Should a regionwide water company now be set up on the basis of the number of farm units in each settlement, they now wonder, so that the burden will be divided among all? Will there be differences of opinion between the western settlements, most immediately threatened by the saline danger and the eastern part of the district, where there are a number of kibbutzim dedicated to collective principles but closer to water resources and therefore likely to hesitate before joining a regional cooperative?

Will the Regional Council be forced to pass a by-law transferring all wells in the area of its jurisdiction to its exclusive authority, and will it take the distribution of the water to all users upon itself should it prove impossible to set up a cooperative? And will the government intervene, perhaps, with an emergency order nationalizing the district's water?

In the words of Professor Picard, who was asked to give his opinion on the subject by the Regional Council Chairman at its latest meeting, "There is no hydrological problem here, and no geological one. It's strictly sociological."

CORRECTION

The number of members of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S. is 116,000 and not 15,000 as erroneously given in an article on this page yesterday.

In the same article Mr. Carmen was said to commute from Newton, Mass. to Brooklyn. This should obviously have read Brookline.

Syria Invites Archaeologists

THE Director-General of the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Director of the Syrian National Museum of Antiquities at Damascus, Professor Selim Abdul-Hakk, has been touring Holland and lecturing on the recent achievements of Syrian archaeology within the framework of the Netherlands-Syrian Cultural Relations Agreement. His lecture at Leyden was attended, among others, by representatives of the Netherlands Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Education.

Professor Abdul Hakk stressed that his Government was devoting to the needs of Syrian archaeological research, an allotment which compares favourably with that of any country in the world. This interest in archaeology is shared by the Syrian press and public opinion.

Syria, he continued, welcomes foreign archaeological expeditions and has since 1950 attracted groups from Germany (at Tell Halaf and Raqafa), Sweden, Switzerland (Palmyra), Britain, the U.S., Belgium, Holland, Denmark and France.

The Professor dwelt in particular on the recent Syrian excavation at Tell Huweira in the High Jezira, which proved to be not the capital of Mitanni, as the excavators had hoped, but an unidentified city of the Early and Middle Bronze Period; and on last summer's digs at Tell Renda northwest of Aleppo, which may be the Biblical Kalne, and at Tell Ghazzel in the coast, which may be the Phoenician Semirah.

H.B.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Another Chance for Hammarskjold

HATZOFE (World Mizrahi) writes that since Mr. Hammarskjold now comes here on his own initiative because he has realized that he has gone too far in his adamant attitude towards Israel and that he cannot go on building a U.N. policy on the basis of Nasser's ambition, we feel sure that he will meet with a complete understanding of his difficulties and with full readiness to discuss all topics with frankness and goodwill and without prejudice. If his mission is charged with a sincere desire to see to the liquidation of the belligerent attitude of one U.N. member for another and the elimination of Egyptian aggression, it will be one of the blessed achievements of the United Nations.

It is no secret to Mr. Hammarskjold, writes Al Hamishmar (Mapam), that his policy since his last visit here, and especially during the past six months, has been the subject of the severest criticism in Israel for in practice it distorted the principles of the United Nations. If the Secretary-General desires to make a contribution towards the solution of the region's burning and painful problems and intends to direct his policy towards their settlement in the spirit of U.N. principles, his visit to Israel will not have been in vain. This is also the view of Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda).

For Ha'aretz (non-party) Mr. Hammarskjold's visit shows that the tension which long characterized U.N.-Israel relations has abated substantially and the question now is what steps the Secretary-General means to take in order to remove it altogether and assure us that the relative quiet along our borders will not be disturbed.

Davar (Histadrut) assures the Secretary-General that he will find an altogether different atmosphere than that which prevailed here during his last visit, when we stood with our backs to the wall, enemy forces were massing along our borders, and we felt that the *fedayeen* were having it all their own way and that morally the entire region was a vacuum where Mr. Hammarskjold had to go it all alone to iron things out.

All that is changed now, continues the paper, and Mr. Hammarskjold will not only not have to go it alone but will have to act as an emissary of the international community, which at long last has finally discovered the real background of the Arab-Israel dispute. The crux of the problem is whether one member of the international organization may maintain a state of war against a sister nation, and, if not, what should be the verdict of the world community against the recalcitrant. If the Secretary-General will toil to solve this question, applying to it the letter and spirit of international law, he will be congratulated on his effort.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that Mr. Hammarskjold cannot complain if the citizens of Israel have been astonished at his interpretation of Article I of the U.N. Charter, claiming that Egypt may maintain a state of war against Israel and still remain a member of the Organization. The same holds for Cairo's attitude to Israel's rights in the Canal and the Straits.

Looking back to San Francisco in 1945, the paper recalls that the U.N. was set up to enhance the authority of the international community rather than subject it to the will of rulers within whose borders slavery still flourished.

Saud and the clique led by Nasser, adds the paper, did not fight against those who brought about the League's collapse, for they were certain of Hitler's triumph and it is to him that they looked for "salvation." To their misfortune, they were obliged to join the U.N. It will be a calamity for the world if the U.N. Charter is adjusted to the concepts and aspirations of those who collaborated with Hitlerism.

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that an understanding with Egypt seems to be a distant hope at the moment, for Nasser is "on his high horse" now that the Powers have given in to him on the Suez question. Thus, Mr. Hammarskjold's visit will no doubt be confined to recementing friendly relations with Israel and the fact that a *modus vivendi* with Egypt is unthinkable at the moment should not stand in the way.

Herut alleges that Mr. Hammarskjold's visit is designed to provide him with an opportunity to lay down fresh demands whether they concern the Negev, Nitzana zone or the internationalisation of Jerusalem or any other problem the Arabs have seen fit to raise. It is intended only to supply the Arabs and Communism with propaganda weapons against us.

ELI... By Meir

"Eli says he wants to put the U.N. Secretary-General on record when he says 'shalom'."

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Unanswered Questions at NATO

Complacency On M.E. Apparent

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

BONN (OFNS). — THE meeting in Bonn last week of the Nato Foreign Ministers was an encouraging and a disappointing affair. Encouraging in that it has shown the high morale and resistance of the smaller countries in the alliance — Norway, Denmark, Greece and Western Germany — to the Soviet diplomatic threats to which they have all recently been subjected: the almost contemptuous manner in which all of them have rejected various forms of Soviet suggestion that they should opt out of Nato does show their basic confidence in the strength and efficiency of Nato itself. It has been a disappointing meeting, however, in that the Foreign Ministers have shown themselves singularly devoid of ideas on the three principal questions of the moment — disarmament, the reunification of Germany, and the Middle East.

That this meeting in Bonn should have proved one of the least fruitful in Nato's history is not really surprising if one considers the context in which it has been held. For all the vital areas of policy are for one reason or another at this moment *sub judice*.

Take, first, the question of German reunification. The West German Government has made it unmistakably clear in private that, while it wants the question kept alive, it will discourage any discussion of new formulae by which reunification could be achieved while the West German election campaign, which is now gathering momentum, is going on.

Any ideas, such as that for a "neutralized" Germany, together with an international undertaking to respect the Oder-Neisse frontier with Poland, as was proposed by Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour Party leader, recently in Berlin, are not only anathema in principle to the Adenauer Government, but are not considered at present fit subject for discussion. Even the Social Democratic Opposition is anxious to avoid any imputation in the elections of being soft towards Communism or ready to do a deal with Russia to recover Eastern Germany, and is now actively discouraging any discussion of new means to achieve German reunification by Socialist speakers in Britain or in other parts of Europe.

Under the Rug

This anxiety to bury the subject under the rug for the moment has been respected by other Western Foreign Ministers, largely because most of them are anxious to see the Adenauer Government re-elected in September. A four-Power working party of French, German, American and British officials which examined in Washington earlier this year the possibilities of a fresh approach to Russia on German reunification, has concluded that there is no new formula beyond that advanced at the Geneva conference of 1955, namely, for reunification through elections, coupled with the signing of a general European security pact, which can safely be put forward at this moment. In the debate in the Nato Council on the subject, only Mr. Lester Pearson of Canada was prepared to depart from the orthodox line, when he suggested that a united Germany should be free to make its own decision about its own future, that is presumably to opt for neutrality outside Nato and the Warsaw Pact. There, for the moment, the subject rests.

A general view of the opening session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Bad Godesberg. Bottom picture shows the first public firing of an "Honest John" type of rocket by the South European Task Force. The exercise was carried out at Passo Vezzena, Italy.

Express Photos

On disarmament the Foreign Ministers did discuss the new Soviet proposals in secret at some length. What they have concluded is not yet known, except that there was a certain pressure from the smaller nations for a limitation of nuclear tests — directed particularly against Britain. But here again the Nato meeting was hampered by the fact that it is the United Nations' Disarmament Sub-Committee, still sitting in London, which is officially charged with responsibility for this subject.

The discussion on the Middle East at the recent Bonn meeting was held under Nato's new much tighter rule of secrecy. It was largely taken up apparently with a somewhat complacent review by Mr. Dulles of the efficacy of the Eisenhower Doctrine and of American policy in general in restoring the situation in Jordan. It also included a strong plea from Mr. Adnan Menderes, the Turkish Foreign Minister, for a large programme of economic aid to be channelled through the Baghdad Pact. But the speed with which events in the Middle East are moving made the Nato Council's rather broad and leisurely review of developments in the area over the past year somewhat academic.

The other burning question of the day, apart from the Middle East — was the trend of British strategic policy as evidenced by the recent Defence White Paper with its heavy emphasis on the nuclear deterrent at the expense of conventional forces. It has not been the subject of a clear debate here. Officially the aspect that most disturbs the European members, the reduction of the British forces in Germany, is also *sub judice* since the further proposed reduction of 13,000 men in Britain's contribution next year is at present being considered by Supreme Headquarters.

However, this did not prevent several Foreign Ministers from expressing obliquely considerable disquiet at the trend of British policy, particularly since Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, had unwisely made the remark that "we are right to base our whole defence on the deterrent" — a remark which he tried to modify during the meeting by the surprising assertion that conventional forces were part of the deterrent.

The value of these Nato meetings is often not so much in what is officially discussed as in the subsidiary topics that get brought up by Foreign Ministers in the corridors. One of these is Cyprus, on which it is clear that M. Paul-Henri Spaak, who takes over as Secretary-General in two weeks' time, intends to make a major effort at conciliation. However, there has been no indication from the Greek delegation here that they are prepared to alter their polite refusal to accept the good offices of Nato, and it is generally thought that M. Spaak may stub his toe.

Spain's Entry

Another subject which has come to the fore is the possible entry of Spain into Nato. For some reason Spain's candidature is now being backed by Germany as well as by her more long standing supporters, Italy and Portugal. The British Government has now made it clear that it has no objection in principle to the entry of Spain. However, it is felt that in addition to the known objection of Norway there would be considerable resistance on the part of France and Turkey, and it is felt that it is unlikely that Spain's entry into Nato is likely to be a live issue for at least a year.

Arabized Nazis Run Nasser's S.S.

'State Security Cadres' Follow Roehm

LONDON (JCFNS). — NASSER is surrounded by an entourage of 6,250 "Arabized" Nazis who at present hold most of the executive positions in his State Security Cadre (S.S.C.)—the military junta's forceful arm which dictates Egypt's policy and actions to a far greater extent than is generally known.

The State Security Cadre is the Egyptian equivalent of Hitler's Schutz Staffel, the infamous S.S., and has an Executive Force which now consists of some 70,000 men. Its structure is almost the same as was that of the S.S.

One third of the S.S.C. Executive Force consists of Regular Army units which, as a rule, are trained and maintained as shock-troops —a modernised version of Waffen-S.S. Einsatz Truppen. Another third consists of municipal police units, on the lines of Nazi Germany's brown-sleeved Schupo (Schutz Polizei). The last and most dangerous third of the S.S.C. Executive Force is the equivalent of the former Nazi Sonderdienst and consists solely of plain-clothes men.

The duties of the military section of the Executive Force are the same as were those of the Waffen-S.S. Einsatz Truppen: to deal with difficult situations in the front line or, should the need arise, in the rear, then withdraw quickly and rest until summoned again.

Schupo's Role

The duties of the municipal police units are the same as were those of the former German Schupo: to maintain order in the rear and to stand by as reinforcements for large-scale actions within Egypt; actions similar to the mass-arrests of Jews in Egypt on November 2, November 11, and November 24, 1956.

The plain-clothes men are a special breed of security guards, trained according to the totalitarian police methods of Roehm, who was the first Commander of the S.A., and whom (in the early "thirties), Hitler had shot for an alleged attempt to take over power. His legacy, however, the infamous "Roehms Methode," a system of Nazi prison and interrogation method, was studied by Heinrich Himmler who liked it immensely, improved it immensely and used it immensely during the 12 blood-soaked years of the Third Reich. In 1951 the Roehm codex was translated into Arabic and is now being used in all Egyptian prisons which are under the complete control of the S.S.C.

The plan for the S.S.C. was drawn up "by several technical advisers of German origin." Approved by the Ministry of Interior, the Cadre Headquarters were set up in Cairo's Liberty Square, and its administration handed over to those Nazis who already had previous and considerable experience in such matters.

Hitler's Man

The Commander-in-Chief of Egypt's State Security Cadre is Lt.-Col. Al Nacher, formerly S.S.-*Grossaktionsleiter* Leopold Gleim who used to be Commander-in-Chief of Hitler's Generalgouvernement SD-Geheimgarde.

Addressing, at the Cairo Victoria Hall, a luncheon given in his honour by the representatives of the League for (East) German-Arab Brotherhood (*Al-Ikhwan al-Almaniyah al-Arabiyah*, that is *Deutsch-Arabischer Bruderschaftsverband*), Gleim referred to the importance of the S.S.C. and described it as "the backbone of Egypt's protective apparatus against the aggressive elements of Zionism and Imperialism." He also thanked the League for "the vast help extended hitherto to this young State —a most significant contribution to the mutual efforts in strengthening and stabilizing Germano-Arabic friendship."

According to Gleim one of the organs of Government with which his unit is connected is the Public Relations Department. This is headed by S.S.-*Gruppenleiter* Moser, a Sudeten German who has now assumed the name Hassan Soliman. His right-hand-man is S.A.-*Gruppenleiter* Bubis, now arabized into Amman. The executive positions in this section are entirely manned by Germans holding Egyptian passports.

Rabble-Rousing

The propaganda machine operates with German precision according to the Goebbels-Stuermer pattern — its main target for attacks being, of course, Jews. Its glibly worded incitement of Egyptian youth evokes an enthusiastic response.

The Department has branches in Berlin (East and West), Vienna, Stockholm, Helsinki, Istanbul, Rome, and Milan. It commands special squads of vans with loudspeakers, that cruise throughout Egypt and constantly incite the population against American, British, French "Imperialists," or "Zionist" Jews. The Department also owns an independent broadcasting station called "Saut al-Arab" (Voice of the Arabs).

A flood of anti-Semitic literature is published monthly and distributed in the Middle East and Europe. Egypt's recent best-seller, however, was the new popular edition of "*Kifah*," the Arabic translation of "*Mein Kampf*." This is an abridged illustrated version which includes photographs of Hitler as a corporal in Hindenburg's army, and as the Fuehrer. At the end of November 1956 this paperbacked volume, sold at 15 piastres, was reported to have had a sale of 911,000 copies.

The complete and unabridged version of "Mein Kampf" was first translated into Arabic in 1951 by the Syrian journalist, author, and owner of the Beirut Printing and Publishing House — Louis al-Haj formerly Louis Heiden, who was once Director of the Reichsdeutsche Presseagentur, Berlin.

Garish, coloured posters featuring the Israel soldier as a bearded villain who bayonets an Egyptian baby, are to be found in every Egyptian town and village. The posters urge the people of Egypt to rise in a Jihad (Holy War) against the Zionist threat to Islam.

The Economic Department (E.C. Dept.), now so strongly associated with Jewish affairs, is a close enough translation of the Nazi S.S. Wirtschaftsamt and operates on a similar basis.

This department was founded on February 2, 1954, and it controls the S.S.C. Treasury, which is independent of the Government Exchequer. It also absorbs quite a considerable income from the products of prison workshops throughout Egypt, as well as from the "voluntary subjection" of the property of deported persons. To quote Colonel Abdel Hatem, head of the Egyptian Information Bureau and chief of the E.C. Dept.: "Not a single piastre or brick has been confiscated as the Zionist lies allege. We have documentary proof that property and currency abandoned by people who had to leave Egypt had been voluntarily subjected to the administration of the Economic Department."

A most interesting enterprise of the E.C. Dept. is the Public Sales Centre in the Al-Qamara Hall in Cairo. Whatever remained in the residences which the deported Jews "voluntarily subjected" to the administration of the E.C. Dept., including furniture, clothes, paintings, radios, refrigerators, and entire libraries—is being auctioned, and brings into the Treasury of the S.C.C. weekly profits which occasionally amount to as much as £13,000.

Jewish Section

The archives of the Economic Department have a special "Jewish Section" with an up-to-date register of all Egyptian-Jewish property (already or not yet in the possession of the Economic Department), which has now become a main source of revenue to the Treasury of the State Security Cadre.

The "documentary proof," namely special forms duly filled up and signed by the deported persons, confirming that they have no claim whatsoever neither on their property nor on the Egyptian Government, are neatly inserted into each individual file.

The Secret State Police is the biggest and most important department of the S.S.C., headed by Lieut.-Colonel Hamid Sulleiman, formerly S.A. *Gruppenleiter* Heinrich Sellmann, who was once chief of the Gestapo District H.Q. at Ulm, Bavaria.

The principal section of this department is the H.Q. of the Egyptian Intelligence Service. Adjacent to it is the Political Section, headed by Lieut.-Colonel Ben Salem, formerly known as S.S. *Bannfuehrer* Bernard Bender, who, owing to his knowledge of Yiddish, was during the war chief of the Gestapo Special Branch for detection of Jewish underground movements in Poland and Russia. He is now playing an important role in Egypt's "economic and political administration" and is also the liaison officer between the Secret State Police and the E.C. Dept.

Ben Salem is also chief of the S.S.C. Interrogation Centre, better known to the Egyptians, and to the Egyptian Jews in particular, as "The Floating Hell."

"The Floating Hell" is an old, 12,000-ton cargo vessel, the former Italian ship Marinajo Rosso, which has been converted into a floating prison of 80 cells, where, according to Ben Salem, "only cases of special interest are being treated." The sole "practical device for bringing out the truth" which he was prepared to exhibit was the recording centre in the vessel's former radio cabin, from which a network of hidden microphones reaches all the cells. Thus every word uttered during the interrogations or at intervals, while prisoners are together, can be recorded.

'Floating Hell'

"The Floating Hell" was utilised by Ben Salem to inspire him in the compilation of a work entitled "The Final Solution of the Jewish-Zionist Problem Within Territories of Sovereign Egypt." This was embodied in an Act drafted long ago, but only implemented by the Egyptian Ministry of Interior on January 26, 1958, ten days after the first reading of Egypt's new Constitution.

The issuing of yellow-coloured identity cards for Jews born in Egypt, the mass arrests carried out at night on the lines of the infamous "Nacht und Nebel," the classification of those arrested into categories "A," "B," and "C"; their detention on no charges whatsoever, the engagement of Jewish brokers on a non-remunerative basis for the S.S.C. Purchase Section and the seizure of hostages in order to secure loyalty in the performance of their duty, the confiscation of all property of persons interned and deported, and the methods by which they were forced to sign the forms confirming that they have no claim on their property—all these are the fruits of Ben Salem's "Solution of the Jewish-Zionist Problem."

Other results of his work are the five newly established concentration camps: the Heliopolis Fortress, the Giza Barracks; two former army training camps, the Mustafa Hanun-Pasha Barracks, near Almaza City; and the Borg al-Arab Barracks, near Alexandria.

The grimmest of all, however, is the fifth concentration camp, the Samarra Barracks in the Suhellia region of the desert, 200 kilometres west of Cairo. This camp, recently vacated by the Third Regiment of the Egyptian Liberation Army (the unit which, commanded in 1948 by Colonel Nasser, had withstood the Israel attacks on Faluja), is now being converted at the cost of £217,000 and on the lines of the original plan of the infamous Nazi "Medizinisches Versuchslager Mannerheime," otherwise known as "Block 10" where hundreds of Jewish girls were sterilized.

The photocopies of the original plan of this camp were supplied to the S.S.C. by S.S. *Hauptstabsarzt* Heinrich Willermann, who has arabised his name to Naim Fahim. He is in charge of the conversion operations at the Samarra Barracks.

"IS THERE A DOCTRINE IN THE HOUSE?"

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RUSSIA WANGLED SYRIAN BASE

The U.S. Navy would like nothing better than an opportunity to smash the new submarine base the Russians built at such great effort and expense in Syria, only a few miles south of the Sixth Fleet base at Alexandretta.

The decision to build a Soviet naval base in Syria was taken even before the Sinai Campaign, though Egypt enjoyed first priority on Soviet supplies then. An unpublicized link-up with Yugoslavia was made and only now are the details of the secret three-cornered Russia-Syria-Yugoslavia deal available:

At the time when Tito was still feuding with Moscow, Yugoslavia was awarded the contract to build the commercial harbour at Lattakia, which was awarded by public tender. The final finishing touches to Lattakia were added early in 1956, and the Yugoslavs were packing up to leave when the Russians stepped in and persuaded the Syrians to hire the Yugoslavs to build them a big naval base a few miles north of Lattakia.

This base was to be built ostensibly for the Syrian Navy, and since relations between Tito and Moscow were then friendly again, the Yugoslavs agreed to do the work. With Syria owing Russia a good deal for arms, equipment and machinery, the Russians told the Syrians to pay this money (in the form of export goods) to the Yugoslavs and the net result was that the Soviet Navy got a brand-new first-rate naval base in exchange for military "hardware" which it had wanted to give to Syria in the first place.

This base is being finished now, with fuel tanks and torpedo stores built deep underground, and special reinforced-concrete tunnels constructed for submarines and torpedo boats. Russian tankers from Novorossiisk and Batum supply the base with oil, but only one or two submarines — flying the Syrian flag — are based there at present.

L.H.

Sixth Fleet Packs Punch

By Leo Heiman

"WE are the teeth of the Eisenhower Doctrine," says the General Commanding the Marine complement of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and referring to his men, the greatest U.S. Marine force assembled in the Mediterranean.

The Sixth Fleet's amphibious landing forces now consist of about 5,400 Marines and 22 ships. There are also some 210 smaller landing craft and armoured amphibious tractors, 32 Marine planes and helicopters, 66 tanks (some of them with long-range flame-throwers and bulldozer blades), 36 howitzers, 24 heavy mortars, and four atomic cannons of the "Gentle Annie" type.

This is a formidable force, if supported by the naval gunpower and hundreds of carrier aircraft of Admiral "Cat" Brown's Sixth Fleet. General Hogaboom's choice to head the Mediterranean Marine Force was natural, since he was in command of U.S. Sixth Fleet amphibious landings during all large-scale manoeuvres and exercises since 1953, the latest of which took place in Turkey early this April.

Atomic Artillery

The atomic artillery battery, a company of combat engineers, a medical formation, and units of the communications, signals, supply, administration and Intelligence services are sailing together with the brigade group headquarters and staffs. The rest are divided into three battalion combat teams, each consisting of three rifle companies, one heavy weapons company (machineguns, mortars, recoilless cannons), one support company (howitzers), one tank company, and one headquarters company. Supported by atomic artillery and the fleet's aviation, any one of these combat teams could probably overcome six Egyptian or Syrian battalions.

There are now three aircraft carriers with the Sixth Fleet. Two heavy carriers with 250 planes aboard make up the carrier task force, while the third carrier, a medium one with 75 planes aboard, forms the nucleus of an anti-submarine hunter-killer task force. The other ships include three heavy cruisers, 24 destroyers, 6 destroyer-minesweepers, and about 30 supply and auxiliary vessels.

Linked operationally to the Sixth Fleet is the U.S. Middle East Task Force of some dozen ships, divided into the Red Sea Task Group of four destroyers and one supply ship, and the Persian Gulf Task Group of two destroyers, one command ship, one seaplane tender and two supply ships. Atomic weapons are carried aboard the two heavy carriers and aboard the amphibious ship carrying the atomic artillery battery.

Five Bases

Although publicity has been given to the Sixth Fleet's independence of any bases, it has in fact three main bases and two secondary ones, which it uses all the time. The main bases are: Port Lyautey in Morocco, where the air transport squadrons are based and where the atomic weapons and ammunition stores, supply and fuel dumps, etc., are located; Malta, where the heavy naval patrol and anti-submarine bombers, too big for the carriers, are based; and Alexandretta, which is the home of all anti-submarine activities. The secondary bases are Naples and Cannes-Villefranche sur Mer.

There are thus 100 ships, 400 planes, 5,400 Marines and over 45,000 sailors aboard ship and shore, belonging to the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean and Middle East, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. This conglomeration of men, ships, planes and guns is the teeth (or the dentures) of the Eisenhower Doctrine, though there is some doubt as to their possible tactical application.

Admiral Charles ("Cat") Brown, Commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, photographed in the Lebanon. At right are two U.S. Carriers.

Express Photos

Australian Aborigines in Danger of Extinction

By PHILIP STONE

PERTH (NANA). — SHIVERING, naked and starving, riddled with disease and with their flesh raw from burns and other injuries, thousands of Australian aborigines are dying in misery.

Nowhere else in the world are people in greater need of assistance than these aborigines who roam the deserts in Western Australia. They are dying because of inadequate food, water and medical supplies.

The grim plight of the Australian native was brought before the public last month by the findings of a Select Committee set up by the Western Australian Parliament.

Further recent studies show that of an estimated 300,000 natives who occupied this vast continent when the white man first came in 1788, only 46,000 remain.

A few Australian natives were killed in early punitive expeditions, a few died in fights with the white settlers, others were beaten or starved to death. But such deaths were so few that they cannot explain the rapid disappearance of an entire race of people.

The explanation lies in more efficient and subtle methods: the derivation of tribal land, indifference by the whites, banishment, disturbance of tribal life and then almost complete abandonment.

Babies Killed

What has pinpointed the horror was the findings of the select committee. They reported children with upper arms, "no more than an inch in diameter, and thighs of practically only skin and bone.

Newborn babies are frequently killed because it would be impossible to feed them."

First Residents of Beersheba Were Craftsmen, Farmers

By H. Ben Adi

THE first people of Beersheba, 5,500 years ago, were a small but hard-working community. Most of their time was taken up with farming. They tilled the ground and grew wheat, barley and lentils. They hoarded the grain in underground silos. They tended sheep, goats, cattle and pigs. Dogs were already their faithful servants. They made clothing from hides, and tools and ornaments from bones. They used salt — from the Dead Sea — to preserve meat. Craftsmen brought a new industry — the smelting of copper. Their artists made beautiful ornaments and statuettes from ivory, stone and mother-of-pearl.

All these facts have been literally dug up by Jean Perrot, the French archaeologist specializing in chalcolithic research, at the Bir es Safadi excavations near Beersheba that culminated in the particularly successful finds of the past season.

The men of Bir es Safadi had come a long way before they reached Beersheba — presumably from the high Transjordan plateau, the regions of Edom and Moab. Their immediate ancestors must have been cavemen and they themselves, not finding any caves in their new country, built their houses and their storage rooms underground. The village these houses formed was close enough to the wadi to provide them with water, yet far enough away to avoid the danger of flooding. In the summer, when the wadi was dry, they dug shallow wells to reach ground water.

The culture which they had brought with them was relatively advanced. They were using copper 500 years before the first Egyptian dynasties, under which the metal was first mined in Sinai. The ore smelted in Beersheba was mined in the region of Wadi Feinan, 100 km. to the southeast, with its rich deposits of malachite. Only the richest ore, containing up to 56 per cent of metal, was selected for the Bir es Safadi artisans.

The people of Bir es Safadi must also have been lively traders, for they made considerable use of ivory. While it may have come from the tusks of the Asian elephants, that lived in Syria at that time, Professor Bodenheimer of the Hebrew University leans to the theory that the elephants were African, for the decorative patterns employed by the people of Bir es Safadi are African in origin. In this case, some of the experts feel, the trade route must have been through the Arava and the Gulf of Eilat and not through the Sinai, where there were no wells. The mother-of-pearl and ostrich egg shells that were found in the digs, on the other hand, came from Egypt.

Ivory amulet, about 5,500 years old, found at Bir es Safadi. It is seven and half centimetres high. Photo by VOLK

One cannot but admire the infinite patience and the sense of form which these ancient peoples had. Basalt vessels in perfect condition were found at the dig, probably imported from the Transjordan plateau. Basalt is an extremely hard stone to work even with our modern tools, yet these people, who had to shape it with drills made of flint in an arduous procedure that must have taken months, succeeded in producing beautiful vessels.

Ceremonial Maces

Small maces, apparently designed for ceremonial purposes or employed as symbols of authority, like the ones with which the first Pharaohs were later depicted, were also found at Bir es Safadi. They were made of unsmelted iron nuggets, 99 per cent pure, apparently found in haematite deposits. These pieces of metal were then filed into a spherical shape, holes drilled in them and handles passed through. It is not difficult to appreciate how laborious this task must have been with their primitive tools. One of the maces at the dig was made of shale and painted with ochre.

It is a mystery how the people of Bir es Safadi brought all these imported wares, as well as the copper ore, to Beersheba. There appear to have been horses in the area, but there is no evidence that they were domesticated. Perhaps all these goods and materials were carried on the backs of human beings for those long distances.

The idea of the potters' wheel was known to the people of Bir es Safadi, who produced some fine clay pottery fired in kilns. Simple but graceful, their ceramics are certainly more pleasing to the eye than many an ultra-modern product. M. Perrot's finds in this field include 100 clay vessels stored together, as if they had come straight from the factory, and completely undamaged —the first time these vessels have been discovered in such perfect condition. Among other objects, Perrot also found a styloid tool made of copper, so far the only one of its kind, which was probably used for engraving ivory. Another stylo, made of bone, had a removable handle.

The ivory figurines which Perrot found in Beersheba must have been objects of worship or amulets connected with fecundity rites. No weapons of any kind were found, either for hunting or for warfare. This may be one of the reasons for the sudden disappearance of these people, who were exterminated, died out, or abandoned the site after an occupancy of some three centuries. Their greatest enemy was the drought, and two or three years without rain might have been enough to cause them to move away, thinking perhaps that they had offended some spirits and were being punished for their sins. That they believed in evil spirits is incontestable, for the skeleton of a small child, presumably designed to protect the house, has been found under each dwelling.

No one knows where the people of Bir es Safadi moved to. If they found other places with similar conditions, such sites must already have been settled by people who would have considered them as intruders and enemies, and they were unarmed. It is thus impossible to tell whether the culture which the man of Beersheba developed was passed on to anyone at all.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on May 3.

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DEPARTURES: MAY 12 — MAY 18
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. May 12	08.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	12.15	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. May 13	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	11.05	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam
	12.30	EL AL	Rome
TUES.	02.00	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
May 14	07.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	09.05	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen Stockholm
	13.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED.	09.30	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
May 15	10.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	12.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	13.00	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
THUR.	09.25	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
May 16	08.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	10.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	12.05	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	14.25	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI.	08.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
May 17	10.30	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	20.15	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. May 15	10.30	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA PORT

TUES. May 14	s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

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Ramat Gan: 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71280
Eilat

NOTES FROM THE PAST

By GERDA L. COHEN

PARIS — BLUE late afternoon. The market bubbling like cheap champagne into Rue St. Gregoire de Tours. On the corner a horse butcher was dissecting, intent as a brain surgeon. Next door hung a row of piglets, each with a crimson rose where its tail should be. Then a smart gallery of gouaches imitating the whitish mottled cheeses.

Then came a small dark shop without a name. In the window sat an extraordinary mongrel banjo fathered on a piano. The shop-owner, a pale, enamel young man, explained that it dated from Louis Quinze, the "vielle" being in fact an ancestor of the hurdy-gurdy.

A card in spidery Gothic was propped against a lute, reading: "Alain and Lelio Vlan, menders of ancient instruments. Organs a specialty." When Alain turned the handle the "vielle" gave out a melancholy, astonished tune. "I found this one in the Massif Central, where the Auvergnat peasants still play them." His hands, long and flattened, went wandering over the broken rib of a viol da gamba. "That's our oldest example in stock; they're getting very hard to find."

He talked reluctantly, rubbing dust off his large pale nose, while brother Lelio varnished a clavichord. "Louis Treize," said Alain. "Look at the garlands painted inside where no one could even admire them."

Marie's Clavichord

Under a pyre of dismembered lutes lay another clavichord, made for the private orchestra of Marie Antoinette. Her guitar was kept in the safe and loaned for exhibition. Instruments awaiting repair so cluttered the shop that it would take a month to get at the frail clavichord.

Theorbes hung on the wall like fat beetles on their backs, a string gone here and there. "The trouble is, we have too many patrons. A monopoly, in fact," sighed Alain as the mediaeval cow-bell rang at the door. In came a stubble-beard from the Epiclub of Montparnasse, eager to hear the "polyvox" which had been bought as their wonder attraction. A massive wardrobe, it took up half the floor.

Lelio put in a roll of jazz hits, 1926. A trombone bleated above a kettledrum hidden deep in the polyvox. "Quelles entrailles!" moaned the Epiclub man, undulating with pleasure. Alain commented: "Mechanical pianos are the rage of Paris. We've just repaired one for Brigitte Bardot to put in her new apartment. This fine little Barbary organ" — dusting its flowery veneer — "belongs to Pierre Brasseur, a serious collector." Many anonymous clients have hinted much interest in the barrel organs brought for repair by the 40 blind and disabled musicians remaining in Paris and environs. Soon all the beggars will be quaffing Pernod at ease, their hurdy-gurdies polished and silent behind glass.

Along the road of St. Gregoire came Nigerian students, loping like black leopards. They gaze into the window entranced by a horn curving, curving its bee-tongue for miles. The cow-bell tinkled. They stoop into the shop grandly. "That horn's no good for blues," Alain told them, "it should accompany plain chant in the church litany."

Nigerian Squeak

The tallest Nigerian blew a faint squeak down the "serpent." "A pity," agreed Alain. "I'm a jazz man myself; maybe a special arrangement, for horn and sax would work on it." He and Lelio hardly had time to hear their favourite music. On Sunday they go nearby to the Rue de la Huchette, whose cellar dives boil and groan with authentic hep hep. The dancers, frenzied, always keep a modish poker face. While throwing their partner upside down, they must look bored to be in fashion. Each girl has a convent-prim face, a provocative behind in cotton tights. A few of them wandered up Rue St. Gregoire on their way to the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Boy or girl? From the back it was impossible to tell, their bare fetlocks, shaggy fur hoods, a vestige of the stone age.

Night had fallen over Paris, and in the market a man took down the green laurel from a row of lungs, glossy and blushing. The cheese, gravelled onyx, go into their boxes. Wicker hampers shut on wheiks hoary as an old man's eyebrow. Alain lit the lamp, bending over a broken lute. Lelio began oiling the hinge of a Watteau guitar, made to fold into the pocket of a rococo waistcoat. They would be working late again, with just enough time for a pancake from the kitchen next-door. A Breton stands there all day, melting butter on the great pile of hot crepes, yolk yellow.

STAR-GAZING

THOSE of us who have never seen a comet should take the trouble to find the one at present in the skies of Israel. Although it changes its position literally from night to night, it remains very roughly not far above the north-northwestern horizon. Location by means of the naked eye, however, can be said to be next to impossible in the city, at least in Jerusalem, where street lighting even in outlying sections has improved to the point where it seriously interferes with the stargazer's hobby.

Through a pair of field glasses, both comet and tail are visible plainly enough; through opera glasses, however, the job becomes difficult and the tail no longer makes much of an impression.

* * *

THERE will be a full eclipse of the moon in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The spectacle begins at a quarter to midnight and ends at 3.17 a.m., with full occlusion from 12.51 a.m. to 2.10 a.m.

We say goodbye to the last winter constellations as darkness falls these nights. Sirius will still be easy to find during the coming week, quite low in the west, of course. Castor and Pollux are still fairly high, and between them and Sirius is another first-magnitude star, Procyon (*Alpha Canis minor* in the astronomers' language.)

Leo stands due south at twilight. Its brightest star, Regulus, forms the tip of a readily apparent large isosceles triangle of bright stars. The two at the base are farther to the east: Arcturus, with its yellowish-reddish light, above, and whitish-bluish Spica below.

Jupiter resumes direct motion on the 19th and its light grows weaker as the distance separating it from the earth increases. At the end of the month it will take light from the giant planet 42 minutes to reach the earth as against the 37 minutes that were required in March when Jupiter was in opposition, marking the point, of course, at which it was as close to us as it ever gets.

YOSEF SMORA

ART NOTES

Abramovitz Strides Ahead

PINHAS Abramovitz is now holding his first one-man show at the Tel Aviv Museum although examples of his work as a member of the "New Horizons" group, have often been shown there. Born in Lithuania in 1909, he settled in Israel in 1929 and joined a kibbutz and made his first contact with modern art through his friend and teacher, Joseph Zaritzky. From 1934 on he has held a number of solo exhibitions here and abroad and recently returned after spending some time in Paris and South Africa, having had a very successful exhibition in Johannesburg.

On the whole, these 39 paintings make up an interesting collection and include some of the best works Abramovitz has shown. Notable is the improvement in his colour which has become refined and subtle, while his newer paintings show a beguiling surface texture. A few of the works are fairly representational in character but, in general, his latest works can be reckoned near-abstracts, which refer back to nature and make an oblique statement of a scene.

Like many contemporary painters both in Europe and the U.S.A., Abramovitz appears to be much influenced by Nicolas de Stael (who died in 1955) and has taken on the use of the latter's squarish blob of thick paint, used in either small or larger areas, and which, properly placed, help the effect of recession.

Good Composition

Particularly worth note are the small "Ein Hod" (No. 11) — so much better realised than the large and chaotic impression of the same village (No. 1), the "Plant Nursery" (No. 13) and the well planned still-life (No. 8). Claiming attention also for their decided rhythmic feeling as well as charm of colour are the "Dance of Fish" and the couple of green compositions with bird forms as the main motif. (See reproduction on page 8).

The influence of Abramovitz's stay in South Africa is to be seen in the many paintings featuring African dancers or witch doctors, usually in warmer and more vibrant colour schemes. The couple of South of France sketches and most of the flower pieces are attractive in colour and particularly lively in feeling.

S.W.

"Lamentation of Jeremiah" from the series "Jeremiah the Prophet." Woodcut by Raphael Mo'har, from the exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa, reviewed yesterday in The Jerusalem Post.

Young Artists' Show for Russia

THE show of paintings, woodcuts and drawings by 16 "Young Artists" (under 35) at the Haifa Writers and Journalists Club will form the Israel contribution to the Exhibition at the coming Sixth Youth Festival in Moscow. Some 40 works have been selected out of 120 and a further weeding, in Tel Aviv, is possible before the pictures leave for Russia.

Two of the artists, Gershon Knispel and Ruth Schloss, have recently had one-man shows in Haifa, reviewed in this paper. Others have sent in pieces already seen, among which I can remember Ilbitzky's "Sea Scape," a massive harmony in oil, Gross's "Houses" (oil), Filin's Gauguinesque drawing, "Woman and Child," and Sabar's Riveralike drawing "A Tailor." The work of two artists, Korn and Stern, whom I would have much liked to see, had not arrived in time for the opening.

The range of theme is wide. There is the social trend: Knispel and Schloss, of course, and Papo's "Laundress," although I preferred his drawing of an old woman in the nude on account of the courage required to make a good artistic job of an unlikely subject. Sabar's "Musician" turns the light wholly on the guitar, an obvious symbolism. Moshe Gat's powerful woodcuts of scenes in an iron foundry are strong in both spirit and style. Ben-David's subjects taken from Brecht, hark back to German expressionism of the Twenties and Georg Grosz. Hilsberg has quite a satisfactory "Girl's Head" in charcoal, while his "Woman Combing Herself" is perhaps the only painting revealing stylistic adventure, although somewhat heavy in effect.

Despite the well known names and individual successes, this is a very average show, not nearly typical enough of present-day Israel accomplishment.

From Haifa, the exhibition goes to Nazareth next.

UNESCO Shows Persian Miniatures

THE UNESCO reproductions of Persian Miniatures has opened its tour of Israel at the Haifa Ethnological Museum. Four periods, extending from the 14th to the 17th centuries, are covered and, with the exception of the frescoes from the palace at Ispahan, consist of illuminated illustrations to Persian classics.

We begin with the 15th century Timurid school, mainly illustrations to Firdusi's "Shah-Nama." Here, depicted in the liveliest fashion are wars, durbars, bear and lion hunts and an execution. Purple and deep blue are the two colours that stick in the memory. The contrast between placid faces and vivid action occurred to me as being perhaps the artistic expression of that outer naivete which immediately strikes the newcomer to the East and which so belies the inner man.

Let us pass straight to the third period, the Safawi miniatures. Once again wars and sieges, hunting, cooking and feasting. Extreme reverence is shown towards the ruler, often Genghis Khan, the hero of one of the books illustrated. Girls dance before him; ministers and servants defer to him. Greatly realist and, painted in red, more simply illustrative. And so to the fourth period, the 16th and 17th cent., Indo-Iranian frescoes from Ispahan. They resemble our idea of oils and I can see their strength but, candidly, these flaccid faces in a hypersophisticated setting get me down.

Now back to the second period, that of the great 15th century painter, Behzad, and his school. This is the Persia to which Fitzgerald introduced us and Hafiz told us "Of Wine and Minstrel let us speak, nor Fate's dark riddle's answer seek." We sit in lovely gardens tended by respectful menials (in whom we never see ourselves), listen to music, hunt with a falcon, receive guests and feast. Life is less strenuous than with the Timurids, although we play polo. The golds and the greens are more delicate and finished. And is not the gentleman picniking by a mountain stream in the very spirit of Omar Khayam?

From Haifa this exhibition goes to the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem.

H.

Heard Abroad

It is a remarkable but historical fact that the Royal Academy can do no wrong.—
Sir Mortimer Wheeler

Does not all historical experience lead us to believe that the leaders of States are better kept apart?
Mr. E.T. Paget M.P.

The A.V.H. (secret police) are not merciless terrorists or Stalinists. They will show that they are true humanists, mindful of the welfare of the people, by being as merciless as possible against the enemies of the people. —
Mr. Kadar, Hungarian Prime Minister

The B.A.F. during its 39 years of existence has experienced many ups and downs. —
Daily Telegraph Air Correspondent.

THEATRE ON WHEELS

By PAUL KOHN

IT is remarkable how three actors rendering an intrigue set in the China of 1938 on a stage of orange crates in a draughty, half-finished kibbutz dining room can capture the rapt interest of several hundred farmers. But that is what happens night after night as Tel Aviv's wandering theatre, the "Zuta," travels the countryside, and settlements hammer a playhouse together for the performance.

In the four months since the three players banded together, the "Zuta" Theatre has brought evenings of intellectual entertainments to thousands of kibbutz and settlement dwellers. "I felt there was a need to take the theatre to the settlement dining room, instead of the *kibbutznik* having to come to town to see a play," Sigmund Turkov, the actor who started "Zuta," explains.

And the way they take it there! On the afternoon of a performance the taxi of one Mr. Mizrahi Zion is loaded with lighting equipment, costumes, furniture, make-up, a Buddha, stage sets, three players and a technician. Sometimes the foursome do not return for four or five days; generally they speed home in the early morning hours. Wind, rain or *khamsin*, the show goes on, and the Zuta Theatre has never yet failed to arrive on time at a settlement, the actors point out with satisfaction.

For Turkov, at least, the wanderer's life is nothing new. Forty years an actor, he says that the "Zuta" reminds him of his tours of Argentine pampas in the thirties. There, a bomb explosion was publicity for the show, notifying the colonies that "something was on" and that they should turn out. Often they would play in an open caravan, with the colonists sitting on the roadside, so that the "primitive" conditions of some of the settlements here "are not so bad after all, and some in fact are very good indeed," the veteran actor explains. Turkov, who has been in this country for four years, has acted in Polish, Russian, Yiddish, Portuguese and now Hebrew, learnt at an Ulpan.

The other two actors, Meir Yannai and Berta Wilenska, have performed, among others, with the Chamber Theatre. In "It Happened in Shanghai," the play they are now performing, Turkov acts the part of a Chinese Air Force pilot cum coolie, Yannai of an American Commissioner of Police searching for the pilot, and Mrs. Wilenska of the British widow journalist who hides the pilot because they had known each other in Paris.

After the show and until the theatre is loaded on Mizrahi's conveyance, the actors meet their hosts over a cup of *finjan* coffee and cake. The veterans of some of the kibbutzim have seen Turkov in the old days, back in Poland, Brazil or Australia, and often prefer reminiscences and debate to sleep.

The "Zuta" Theatre performs in settlements of all political shades. Cultural committee representatives of all movements were invited to the theatre's first night, staged in Hulda. After the performance 40 invitations were tendered on the spot. The theatre is booked until the end of July.

The players have no Friday or Saturday night off, and recently they rested only after playing ten days running. To date the "Zuta" has played mainly in the North, but at the end of May it will undertake its first Negev tour, a round of ten days.

Radio Review

Rock 'n Roll Arrives

THE acme (or more accurately, the acne) of contemporary culture is of course Rock 'n' Roll. It originated in the U.S. where it is expressed in contortions of Elvis and pelvis. In England it made the strongest impact of any similar movement since the Lubditas. Now it has hit Israel, and Kol Yisrael has had sufficient broadmindedness to give us a 25-minute sample.

The band was drawn from the handful of Tel Aviv jazz musicians who grace all respectable occasions of this nature. Apparently the English language is essential to Rocking 'n' Rolling, not only in the esoteric lyrics but also in the preliminary backchat between members of the band. A singer was on hand named Joe Israel. He couldn't stop Presley but he has obviously learnt the lesson. The rhythm is insidiously compelling but relief is soon required from the frenzied tempo. This was granted in the form of "Cha! Cha! Cha!". Another break was afforded by an impersonator who turned his voice to raucous account by imitating Louis Armstrong, Al Jolson and Maurice Chevalier; the last-named sounded more like Eartha Kitt imitating Maurice Chevalier.

Never did the nine o'clock News sound so peaceful and innocent as after this broadcast.

* * *

ON Wednesday of last week we were given a feature, "Negev Pictures," by Yaakov Ben-Herzl. There was no indication as to why this was inflicted on us (although somebody the next day made a reference to "Negev Day" but this connection was not made at the time of the broadcast) and it produced a farrago of everything we hoped the radio had left behind.

The opening cliches at least turned out to be a quotation but the rest of the broadcast rose no higher. Everyone talked as no living person ever spoke but only as textbooks imagine they should talk. The writing and approach were primitive, the whole broadcast jejune. So much can be done about the Negev — and indeed Kol Yisrael and Yaakov Ben-Herzl have both shown that they know how to do it — that it remains a mystery why this retrogressive feature got on the air.

Its place was, if anywhere, in the "immigrants" programmes and in languages other than Hebrew.

* * *

GALEI Zahal's "I have a question" has settled down to its routine, and I expect that at this stage it is as indefensible as the Rock of Gibraltar. But I would still like to see the answers contain more of a discussion and less of a symposium. Everybody answers each question; everybody is polite and never gets into the answer of his colleague; there is hardly ever a "comeback." This is not to say the programme is not good, but there are possibilities for it to be even livelier.

Last week's questions were carefully balanced between the serious and the frivolous. The serious questions ("Why don't Negev border settlers get the Sinai medal?," "Can Israel maintain a policy of neutrality?") got worthy answers. Otherwise the programme was a poor man's "Three in a Boat," which — despite the team's best efforts — was a long way behind the "Three in a Boat" ensemble.

An instance was the question "Do you go to the cinema for entertainment, education or darkness?" One participant, speaking as a married man, said he did not require darkness for what he could do at home with the lights on; another suggested that the cinema shows in full lights what is done elsewhere in the dark. Shabbetai Tevet was the most successful in suggesting that if he went with a pretty companion it was for entertainment, if alone for education, and if with an ugly companion for the darkness. However I think a leaf could be taken out of the "Three in a Boat" notebook and answers that are not successful in the hall could be omitted in the broadcast, even if this means that not every participant answers each question.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Portrait of a Street": Tel Aviv's Rehov ha-Yarkon (tonight at 7.45); New Records (tonight at 10.30); "Dragnet" (tomorrow at 7.30); I.P.O. conducted by Kubelik plays a Dvorak concert (Sun. at 9.15); Shakespeare selections with Orna Porat and Yossi Mills (Sun. at 10); Betsy De La Porte song recital (Mon. at 7.55); Rattigan's "Browning Version" (Mon. at 9.30); Premiere of Shlomo Yaffe's second symphony (Tues. at 9.15); Yugoslav folk songs (Weds. at 5.35); Report on the Historical Conference (Thurs. at 10).

On the Air

FIRST PROGRAMME
525, 249, 31.5 & 49.9 M.
News: Hebrew: Today: 6.30, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m.
English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): Today: 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00, 11.15 p.m.
TODAY
6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.
12.00 M. Light Music. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.45 Spanish Music. 1.00 Lunchtime Music (R). 2.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 "Light Rhythm." 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bach: Little Fugue in G-minor, Beethoven: Spring Sonata op. 24. Cherubini: Symphony in D-major. (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.15 "Our Political Front." 8.25 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Schumann: Overture & Scherzo. Berlioz: Harolde in Italy. Saint-Saens: Henry the 3rd. 10.30 "It Just Arrived." 11.05 Reading in Ethics of the Fathers. 11.30 Close Down.
TOMORROW
7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Scouts (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Cimarosa: Concerto for two Flutes & Orchestra in G-major. Couperin: Theatre Concerto. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Three in a Boat." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 2.10 Cantoral Recordings. 2.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Opera: Verdi: "Don Carlos" — Act 2. 5.10 "Art & Culture." 5.30 "Ram Ami." 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "Trap" — Police Files Tell. 8.05 Mozart: Piano Concerto in F-flat major, K. 482. 8.40 Story of the Week. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Hanoevdil & Melave Malka." 10.00 Music for Two Pianos played by R. Iden & A. Wolkowisky: Brahms: Variations on a Theme by Haydn. Satti: Three Pieces. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.05 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu — Chap. 40. 11.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.
SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 468, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M.
French News: 9.45 p.m.
English News: 10.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 43.9 and 469 M.): Today: 5.45 Programme for Yemenites. 6.00 Concert Preview. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hungarian. 8.15 Rumanian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.15 Close Down.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Evening Tunes. 7.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 7.15 News in Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hungarian. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.00 News Headlines. 6.01 Yiddish News. 6.06 Hebrew Programme. 6.30 Sabbath Programme. 6.35 News. Tomorrow: 6.00 News Headlines. 6.01 Yiddish News. 6.06 Yiddish Transmission. 6.21 "Saturday Night Out." 6.55 News.
Programme for the U.K.: Today: 12.00 News. 12.10 Sabbath Programme. 12.25 A Visit to the Village of Ilkim on the Gaza Strip frontier. Tomorrow: 12.00 News. Programme Highlights. 12.10 "Saturday Night Out." 12.30 Cantoral Music.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 225 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Requests Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Sabbath. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert. Works by Schubert. 9.30 Musical Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Two Goals." 10.10 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.
Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Air Force Orchestra. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Talk. 8.10 "Pleasant Tune." 8.30 "The Night Following Sabbath." 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.97, 16.36, 16.92, 19.42 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the weekly British press.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. A stretch of water in another country? 5. Encountered in some tavern. 8. Musical jotting? 9. The shape of hippodromes. 10. Japanese wear. 11. Biscuit plant? 12. Bird in a queer new cage. 13. Person in a Roman toga. 14. Just think what might happen! 17. Great and good. 20. He should be a roaring success. 22. There's another one tomorrow. 23. Rome's code? 24. Rain and snow. 26. Mr. President. 27. Do this up stiently. 28. Stone-covered miser? 31. Repudiate. 32. African warrior. 33. Declare a very good dividend at first. 34. Agree but say nothing. 35. Fated to meet disaster.

DOWN. — 1. Leg joints. 2. It makes you think again. 3. She follows the band in a handkerchief. 4. Trodden underfoot by a visitor. 5. Enlarged from a lemon? Holiday round. 6. Full armour. 13. Sheepish creature. 14. Citrus god. 15. Verses of modest worth. 19. You ought to come clean out of here! 20. Employers' strike. 21. Mixed judiciously. 24. Something to do down the mountain-side. 25. Felted hard? 26. Homeric epic. 29. Part of speech. 30. Only a beginner, but he may cause a riot.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS. — 1. Cost. 4. Beards 8. Cog (wheel). 10. Ibis. 13. Foot-horn. 14. Battled. 15. Eraser. 17. Long-range. 21. Nea. 22. Gag. 23. Ars. 26. Sensitive. 27. Pulses. 28. Commons. 32. Invasion. 34. Sale. 35. Dye. 36. Tim-ing. 37. Thin (time).
DOWN. — 1. Crib. 2. Omit. 3. Hope. 5. Entire. 6. Rio. 7. Sun-dry. 9. God. 11. Baron. 12. Stage. 15. Eggs. 16. Sari. 18. Nell 19. Ages. 20. Nan. 21. Atone. 24. Event. 25. Splint. 28. Season. 29. C.O.D. 30. Onyx. 33. Bath. 31. Sea. 33. Yim.

NATURE NOTES

FLYING FOXES

SEEKING shelter from unexpected rain in one of the Carmel caves on the south-western escarpment, we disturbed a large number of huge bats. Well, they seemed huge to us, but presently when the rumpus had died away and they were again hanging peacefully upside down by their claws, we could see that their bodies were only 16 centimetres long. Much bigger than the common little insect-eating bats which we usually see flitting about at sunset, but not enormous. However, their wing-span is great — about a metre, which is that of the largest falcons.

Our species is the Egyptian fruit-eating bat (*Rousettus aegyptiacus—alalef okhel peroth*), and their common name of "flying foxes" is derived from the shape of the head, which indeed reminds you of a little fox. In winter they feed on the small yellow berries of the *Melia azederakh* tree mainly, but as soon as plums and medlars (*askedinia—shesek*) are ripe, they become a great nuisance to the fruit farmers.

They are wasteful, too, which is not their fault: when they drop half a plum, say, they cannot retrieve it, for they can only pick the fruit off the tree, not take it up from the ground.

Thus during the season I regularly find a little heap of half-eaten plums under a certain cypress tree which they have chosen for their meals for some reason, and an acquaintance soundly scolded her son for over-eating and wasting medlars, because she had found such a heap under a tree. He was quite innocent, and the next night they shot a number of 'flying foxes.'

P.A.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN UNPROFITABLE PART SCORE

A CERTAIN class of players will heed no danger signals. They base their bidding exclusively on the strength of their own holding, and however discouraging their partner's reaction they still hope to strike gold in his hand. The awakening is sometimes rude.

S. 53
H. 765
D. 8762
C. J873

S. A10762 — H. K8 — D. KJ43 — C. 64

S. Q — H. J1092 — D. A109 — C. KQ10 53

S. KJ984 — H. AQ43 — D. Q5 — C. A9

South was dealer at game to both sides. He called one spade, West and North passed, and East reopened the bidding with two clubs.

But South was not impressed; after all, he did hold three and half honour tricks. True enough, his partner had given proof of extreme weakness, but this did not mean that he had nothing at all; given a four-card heart suit and a couple of pictures, there would still be a good play for a part-score. Why throw the sponge in?

Instead of fading out of the arena our South therefore stuck out his head and plunged headlong into an adventure with a two-hearts bid. West went into a huddle and passed, and so did North; East threw in a double, which was allowed to stand.

Declarer took the first trick with the ace of clubs and returned a club, waiting for his opponents to open up the suits for him. East made the queen of clubs and obliged with his singleton spade; West won with the ace and played the seven-spot for his partner to ruff. East understandingly switched to the ten of diamonds; South covered with the queen, West made his king and returned the ten of spades, as an unmistakable urge for another diamond. East ruffed again and followed with the nine of diamonds; West made his knave and selected the trey of spades for East's third ruff.

This time East exited with the king of clubs. Trying to save something out of the wreck South went up with the queen of trumps; but West overruffed this unfortunate choice and shot back his last spade, giving his partner a fourth ruff. Now East played another club, establishing West's last trump for the tenth trick.

The net result was 1400 points — quite a price to pay for a potential part-score!

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International Youth Forum

By Ya'acov Ardon

ONCE a year the New York "Herald Tribune," one of the important morning papers (weekday circulation: 400,000) familiar to readers here through its Paris edition, holds a "Youth Forum" of secondary school pupils aged 16-18 whom it invites to the U.S. for three months to meet and debate problems of interest to the youth of all nations.

The first Forum was held 11 years ago and ever since these annual affairs have attracted much attention in the U.S. and elsewhere. Three members of the "Herald Tribune" staff are engaged round the year in preparing and organizing the event in cooperation with American educational institutions as well as T.W.A. and Pan-American Airways, both of which give the delegates free trips to the U.S. and back home. It is a public relations job on a large scale and so well-oiled is the organization that, for example, cuttings of the "Herald-Tribune's" reports on the delegates are airmailed to their parents in their respective countries on the day they are published.

Israel's delegate this year was 16-and-a-half year old Daphne Rabinowitz of Haifa, a pupil at the Reali School. The headmaster of every secondary school is entitled to put up a candidate who must have a fair knowledge of English and a general ability to represent his, or her, country before the American public and the fellow-delegates. Representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Education, the American Embassy and T.W.A. interviewed the more than 30 candidates and their choice fell on Daphne, a tall and pretty *sabra* who clearly has a mind of her own and conveys her views with poise and self-assurance. She was born in Haifa, educated at the Reali School and is equally at home in English and Hebrew — her father comes from South Africa.

Friendship First

On the plane from Rome she met her first fellow-delegate — an 18-year-old student from the Lebanon — who after some hesitation admitted that "comradeship is above all" and remained on friendly terms with her throughout the three months. The boy from Jordan, apparently on orders from home, refused to shake hands with her, kept aloof and relented only at the moment of parting.

Each of the 33 delegates was welcomed at the New York airport by "Herald-Tribune" representatives and put up in and around New York with hospitable private families. Daphne reports that in the course of three months she stayed with four families, of whom two were Jewish.

The delegates spent the first fortnight at a high school, the American equivalent of our secondary schools, took part in classes and had their first glimpse of the American scene. "American teenagers grow up in a great deal of comfort and have few problems. Israel youth is much more serious-minded," Daphne comments.

American Whirl

After the short spell at school the delegates were thrown into a truly American whirl of trips (to Richmond, Williamsburg and Washington) with public debates, TV appearances, lectures, sightseeing, receptions, tape recordings, meetings with President Eisenhower, Senators, Congressmen, high school principals and students, and throughout, with the ubiquitous newspaper, camera and TV men.

This year's Forum was held under the slogan "The World We Want" and it consisted of a succession of public debates on such subjects as prejudice, languages, social, political and educational problems, and the "Discovery of America" by the delegates.

The culminating event was a two-and-a-half hour forum in the ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on several topics including "The Importance of Teen-Age Ambassadors" before an audience of 3,000 and millions more who heard the proceedings through the Radio. Besides taking part in the lively debates, some of the delegates also showed off their prowess in national dances (Japan, Thailand, Indonesia), and all the delegates sang two songs, one of them in Arabic and one in Hebrew (*"Tsena Tsena"*), with Daphne as conductor ("I've done that before at school," she explains).

On one occasion she was among a group invited to ask political questions in a televised discussion, in which the Syrian delegate to the U.N., Zein e-Din, took part. "Don't you think that by not recognizing Israel you ignore one of the most basic resolutions of the U.N.? Is your country prepared to sit down with Israel and talk peace without previous conditions?" she asked the Syrian, who gave an evasive reply.

Ganged Up

In the public debates the delegates from five Arab countries formed what Daphne calls their "Arab League" and ganged up against her, but judging from the verbatim reports in the "Herald-Tribune," spread over many pages, she appears to have weathered their aggressive oratory very well. The French delegate, also a girl, was subjected to a similar onslaught over Algeria. Altogether there were many lively debates. Here is a specimen:

Sara Chatt (Gt. Britain): "I was so annoyed as Nayan (Herself) was with Eyad (Lebanon) when Gopi (India) suggested that democracy began 4,000 years ago with the Indian village panchayats, and not with the Magna Carta."

EIYAD HUSAMI (Lebanon): "Listen, you, democracy didn't begin in either India or England. It came from Lebanon."

CHATT (British): "Lebanon? And did this happen before or after Plato?"

HUSAMI (Lebanon): "It was the Phoenicians Lebanese, Sara, who gave Sicilians to the Greeks — the idea that men are born equal."

LIM HENG LOONG (Singapore): "Listen, you three. What are you fighting about? Confucious said the same thing 300 years earlier. Furthermore, it was the Chinese small businessman who first brought practical democracy to Asia. They have always lived and worked on an equal basis with their shop assistants."

PADMANABH GOPINATH (India): "Thanks, Lim. Now are you convinced that our ancestors had produced flourishing civilizations while yours were still savages dyed blue with woad?"

CHATT (British): "At least that showed we were modest... But don't try to make me believe that the first brown knights weren't British."

LIM (Singapore): "What about the Samurai of Japan?"

HUSAMI (Lebanon): "What about the Arab knights, with their empire from Samarkand to Gibraltar?"

MISS CHATT (British): "I have heard something also about the "Arabian Nights." But surely, Gopi, you too have some knights to plague me."

GOPINATH (India): "No, Sara. We have no knights. We do not believe in the force of arms. We got rid of you without violence."

MISS CHATT (British): "Get rid of us? We left like GENTLEMEN."

HUSAMI (Lebanon): "In a hurry."

Daphne Rabinowitz

Talking in Gat

By Sharona

"TELL it not in Gat, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon," is out of date. For the people of Gat sang a new song composed by Immanuel Zamir this Independence Day, with a refrain that goes "Sing, tell and rejoice in Gat" and Kol Yisrael broadcast it, telling the people of Ashkelon and the whole country how the Lachish area and Kiryat Gat had come back to life.

Scene of the flag raising ceremony that marked the end of Remembrance Day and the opening of the Local Council's festivities, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Saphir, reported on the outstanding development in one short year. Only 20 families founded the village last year; by the end of this summer they will be nearing the mark of 2,000. Since 1954, 24 villages and Kiryat Gat have sprung up in the Lachish area, the Minister of Commerce and Industry pointed out.

Kiryat Gat has been planned as a market town and seat of the various administrative bodies of the area. Situated on a raised plateau and straddling two highways, it is ideally located. The railway line to Beersheba runs past it, as does the main Negev water pipeline and it is already connected up with the electricity and sewerage systems.

The good climate in this area made it an ideal place for planting cotton fields, and the quality of the crops has been extremely high. A cooperative cotton gin, equipped with the most modern machinery, is already in full swing and soon the spinning and weaving mill under construction next door will be able to process all of the cotton produced in the area. The cotton gin separates the seed (which is sent to an oil factory for extraction) from the fibre wool, which is then cleaned and packed in bales at the Kiryat Gat plant, ready for transport to local factories or for export.

Other local and foreign investments in the industrial area of the town include a Scotch tape factory, an ice plant, a large carpentry shop, garages and mechanical workshops which provide work for skilled and unskilled labour.

To the young social worker at Kiryat Gat falls the exacting task of helping the newcomers integrate. We went the rounds with her the other morning and listened to her using all eight of the languages she speaks. In Polish she tried to answer the questions of a woman who had arrived the previous day, and wanted to know where her 15-year-old son could continue his high school studies, as she had heard that there is so far, only an elementary school at Kiryat Gat. "In Poland I did not dare to let him out of my sight even for a day," she said. "Here, of course I'd let him go to a suitable school anywhere."

The next question came in English from an immigrant from Egypt, who has been in Kiryat Gat two weeks and who used to be a bookkeeper in Alexandria. He was promised a job with the local administration in his own profession. At present he is learning Hebrew at the Ulpan. When will they give him a test and find out whether his Hebrew is already good enough? Then, in Yiddish, with a Hungarian lady. She is not used to cooking on a primus. Her gas oven is about to arrive any day now, but she cannot see any gas pipes anywhere in the Shikun — what is she to do?

But with Mrs. Toledano who came from Meknes, Morocco, she comes for a gossip and sound advice, and this of course in French. Mrs. Toledano has brought with her a wealth of common sense and human kindness, and knows the answers to problems ranging from birth pains to inflamed eyes, raising chickens and planting kitchen gardens, making sweet orange preserves and helping a new immigrant over the bitterness of a disappointment. Her minute home could serve as an example to any housewife anywhere.

In the Lachish area, a radius of 15 kilometres with Kiryat Gat as the focal point, the soil is being coaxed back to life and fertility. It will soon be settled by some 30,000 people, in the town, villages, kibbutzim and agricultural schools.

Kiryat Gat's hostess — Mrs. Toledano of Meknes, who often helps smooth the way.

Play Readers Make Good Theatre

By Moshe Levin

THE only actor ever to be paid a fee in the five-year history of the popular Jerusalem Dramatic Circle was a white goat who received IL-2,500 and milk for each of his three performances in the hit play "Teahouse of the August Moon."

It is only one of the oddities of this group of Jerusalem thespians who, although amateurs, have only now found a hall large enough to provide seats for everyone in the audience they attract. On Monday evening the Circle moves to the Rehavia Secondary School with the Broadway hit "Reclining Figure." There they will have seats for 300, instead of the 100 places at the U.S. Consulate-General and a similar number at the Israel Touring Club.

For Israel, the Circle is a strangely successful group. Its tongue, English, and its plays, American, are foreign. The players have no more than three rehearsals, and when they step on the stage they read their lines, but they act at the same time. This combination of reading and acting has worked out so well that performances of a single play have had to be repeated four times.

Informal Beginning

It all began simply and informally one evening in November 1952 when a small group gathered in the comfortable Talbieh drawing room of the U.S. Consulate's Public Affairs Officer, Mr. John Rhodes, which at the time was a favourite meeting place for Americans interested in hearing good recorded music.

One of the initiators of the play-reading idea, Dr. Sholom Kahn, Lecturer in English at the Hebrew University, prepared a long poetical introduction to Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset", the first reading. It began:

"Excuse me, friends. Before the play begins—
I'll add a prologue to my other sins."

The plays were read at the Rhodes home for a select group until his tour of duty ended in June 1953. They were then moved to larger quarters in the U.S. Information Service building on Mamilla Road. Someone suggested that with the performance of O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," the cast act as well as read. It was tried, and it worked.

The general public was first invited to "Yes, My Darling Daughter" in July 1953, and the response surprised everyone. Not enough standing room was available. The Israel Touring Club became interested and took second performances. These were followed by third and fourth performances at the Y.M.H.A. and the Y.M.C.A.

The members step into their roles from all walks of life. Audiences have been amused to see a distinguished diplomat play the role of a drunken actor, a banker appear as the devil, and a high-ranking U.N. official, dressed up in cowboy garb, strumming a ukulele.

Government officials, nurses, journalists, housewives, University professors, lawyers, teachers, artists, and a travel agent are among the members of the Circle, who now number about 25.

Rehearsal of the Jerusalem Dramatic Circle at the U.S.I.S. in Jerusalem

Photo by Schlesinger

Behind the scenes are a few devoted people who keep the show running. The prominent ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. Adolph Fraenkel, whose father was a stage director in Germany, brings to each performance an impressive collection of records, sound equipment and lights to provide the mood in the absence of scenery. Mrs. Fraenkel is his assistant.

The producer is a fair-haired, blue-eyed Israeli, Lily Berman, who is in charge of the U.S.I.S., and has been organizing the plays since the very beginning. Her natural flair for diplomacy keeps temperaments cool. She maintains strict equality in allotting leading roles, but her greatest achievement has been to provide Jerusalem with first-class cultural evenings for years without the semblance of a budget. The U.S. taxpayer has never received more value from this kind of cultural foreign assistance.

The players take their work so seriously that they imbue their audiences with a critical attitude. The Circle's performances are often compared to the real Broadway product or to the film version. Among the most successful plays have been "The Glass Menagerie," "Come Back, Little Sheba," "Bus Stop," "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

One of the leading actors failed to turn up for a performance of the last-named, but Lily Berman saved the show by going into the audience for a substitute. The Circle was asked to take "Bus Stop" on the road, but illness in the cast has delayed this.

So successful has been this form of entertainment that it has given rise to other similar groups. British plays are now being read by a troupe headed by the Western Branch Manager of Barclays Bank, Mr. Samuel Behar, and French plays are produced under the sponsorship of the Centre de Culture Francaise with M. Marcel Lichtarge in charge. The French plays have been put on in Tel Aviv and Haifa as well. Attempts have been made at Italian readings and German plays have been organized privately at Jerusalem's Beit Hehalutzot.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

WE celebrate the holidays in Nahariya with a mass meeting in the open air cinema. The family from abroad say they would love to come if this is permitted. I assure them that the Municipality will be delighted but warn them there will be a lot of speeches. They say they don't mind, in fact it will be nicer to be present at speeches that they don't understand as then they will be under no obligation to listen. One aunt sets off for the meeting at 7.45 although it is not due to start till 8.30 and won't really start until after 9. When I suggest that she should take a cushion she looks amazed and marches firmly off.

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WHEN I arrive sometimes later she is sitting in solitary splendour in the front row. An official is busy shooing away everyone who attempts to plant his seat beside her, explaining that this row is reserved for members of the Local Council. He studiously avoids meeting her eye and as she is happily ignorant of what's going on she sits calmly on. He must be aware that she is not from the Town Hall but I think he is intimidated by her hat, which is a very fancy affair for Nahariya besides being the only one in the auditorium.

•

AS I walk down to join her I can hear her trying to engage in conversation a little old Yemenite sitting behind her in a velvet hat and long sidecurls. She is shouting at him in very loud Yiddish, apparently under the impression that he is deaf. When I explain to her that he doesn't understand Yiddish she is most put out and says what do I mean, he's a Jew isn't he, so he must talk Yiddish. I try to tell her that there are lots of Jews who don't talk Yiddish and she says oh she knows about those assimilated Jews who are more British than the British, but this fellow certainly isn't one of them. This one certainly does talk Yiddish but he is probably afraid to talk to strange women.

•

SHE takes the cushion which I have brought for her with an air of surprise and says I was right after all. She thought I was joking about the cushion, as in Manchester even the smallest cinemas have upholstered seats.

•

THE speeches are fully as long as we anticipated but my visitors enjoy every word of them, which is more than the rest of the audience do, and fill in all the pauses with loud clapping and bravos.

•

THEN the ballet troupe do their turn. Aunt says she is not prejudiced but she thinks that my daughter is the most beautiful, the most graceful and the most talented of all the dancers. Naturally I agree with everything she says but I have at least the grace to admit that I *am* prejudiced. The folk dancing they find so inspiring that my uncle, despite his bulk and advancing years, feels compelled to try a few steps and leaps on the way home and ends up with a first class backache.

Cooks Ask for Specials

By Molly Bar-David

A letter from a masculine fan comes from Beersheba. He praises my cookery and wants to know how to make shashlik, since he has a charcoal grill left by the former Arab tenants of his house, and a sheep is easy enough to come by down there.

Shashlik

Cut young lamb into large dice and place in an earthenware pot. Season with salt, pepper, parsley, dill and a little garlic. Cover with lemon juice diluted with an equal amount of water and allow the meat to marinate in this liquid overnight. Then take the pieces, wipe them dry, and string them on skewers. Cook them over a lively fire—charcoal is perfect — until they are brown on the outside but still pink inside. Some people alternate small whole tomatoes, small onions, and use the kasher possible scraps of liver or sausage between the pieces of meat when arranging the skewer for cooking.

HILDEGARDE of Nahariya is impatient with my system of measurements when it comes to margarine. "Why not" asks she so sensibly "give the margarine in fractions of a packet and not in spoonfuls?" So here you are: one package equals 12 tablespoons, roughly. But for very exacting recipes such as some emulsions or sauces you'd better melt the fat and measure it by the spoonful because the water content may vary. Besides, if you have a cut piece of margarine on the plate you can only guess its size.

Another request is for the recipe for rose-petal jam so that your full-blown garden won't drop its glory to the dust but into the preserving kettle:

Rose Petal Jam

4 cups rose petals, packed tight, 2 cups sugar, ¼ cup lemon juice, ½ cup water.

Put rose petals, water and sugar to boil for five minutes. Add lemon juice and boil three minutes more. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. Dark rose petals will give a better colour to the jam than pink blossoms.

Mrs. F. from Ramatayim asks whether locally-made jelly powders contain gelatine — an animal product — and if so, are they *kasher* for meat dishes only? To the best of my information only vegetable ingredients are used in our jelly powders (agar-agar, etc.) and they are therefore *parve*. However, the sheets of gelatine sold in envelopes are not *parve*, I was informed a few years ago. To be sure, it would be best to write to the manufacturer and to request him to indicate on the packet whether his product contains animal substances or not.

Dvorah of Tel Aviv says she would like a new way of serving kusa (vegetable marrows) as a vegetable, without tomato sauce, and one that's quick to cook. Try this one:

"Chickened" Marrows

Peel and cut marrows into thick slices. Cover with water. Salt to taste. Sprinkle well with chopped parsley. Add one or two chicken soup cubes or powder. Bring to a boil and cook gently — only long enough for the vegetable to turn transparent — but not to get too soft. Drain off the liquid and use this as a basis for soup. The marrows served in this way — piping hot or very cold — are delicious.

Yael of Haifa wants to know why the beautiful strawberries she buys are a pale mush by the time she cleans them and brings them to the table. You are probably cleaning them wrong. To begin with, handle the strawberries as little as possible. Wash them *with* the greentops left on (otherwise the water gets into the fruit and that's the end of your beautifully-perfumed berries). If possible use a hand shower on the fruit so that the sand is quickly washed off. The berries should be clean after two or three changes of water.

Then hull the berries. Cover them with sugar and put them into the refrigerator until you are ready to serve. Cutting the berries helps in soaking up the sugar but do not slice too small. A very little lemon juice in the strawberry juice that accumulates helps to bring out the wonderful flavour.

Tova's onion crop is overwhelming her and she wants to know some really mouth-watering way to cook them, not boiled and not fried. This recipe is very easy and very good and makes a delicious vegetable.

Baked Onions au Gratin

Cut onion bulbs into thick slices and put in a wonder pot with melted margarine, salt and pepper and just a little water. Bake for about half an hour. Just before serving, while onions are still very hot, sprinkle over grated yellow cheese which will partially melt over the onions. Serve hot.

Another quick way of making onions *au gratin* is to have them ready boiled (the stock is wonderful for soup), then put in a wonder pot or baking dish with alternate layers of white sauce and then coat with grated yellow cheese mixed with cracker or matza crumbs and bake for 10 minutes or so to warm through and brown the crumbs.

Vegetable Shortage

little choice and higher prices, and yet you can serve delicious vegetable soup, without work and at a reasonable price. Vita's new Vegetable Soup contains 10 different choice garden vegetables and is ready to serve within minutes. 4-5 Servings 360 Pruta only. For a change, mix it with Vita Mushroom, Vita Meat or Vita Chicken Soup, as a special treat. We suggest you dissolve Vita's Vegetable Soup before cooking in a glass of cold water to avoid lumps.

The American Tourist

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TOURISTS from the U.S. are not always pleased with hotels abroad even when the service is actually better than that at home, according to George Bischitz, a young Israel hotelier who has just spent two years studying U.S. hotel methods in the management of Chicago's Shoreland (1,000 rooms) and training as an executive of the Hilton Chain at the Waldorf, Plaza, Statler, and finally the New Yorker Hotel, the world's second largest (2,200 rooms, 2,000 employees). When Americans visit Rome they expect the Romans to live like Americans, Mr. Bischitz, formerly Reception Manager of the Ramat Aviv Hotel, says. He adds that tourists look for the same in Israel.

Now that he has observed them at home, he advises local hoteliers that Americans want:

- Plain down to earth cooking, no gravies, everything open to inspection, few spices and certainly no fattening foods. King caloric dictates the menu, and Israel can capitalize on her excellent lettuce, vegetables and fresh fruits.
- A choice of breads, from puff pastry to pumpernickel.
- Ice water (plenty of cubes and the carafe kept full) on the table.
- Cold soups and fruit salads.

Tourists have usually had more than enough of rich continental cooking in Europe, says Mr. Bischitz, with which we, partly because of Kashrut, can't compete. (Americans in Paris usually wind up at the Pam Pam for hamburger and salad). The answer: light lunches, fruit boats, orange and banana diets with cottage cheese, topped off with cold milk and good black coffee, doing away with the Kashrut problem.

- Something for free. A tray of local hors d'oeuvres, olives, etc., wheeled around the dining room, would take care of this. Americans will take a good aperitif before lunch too, but don't like wine being forced on them.
- Radio sets in each room (the least, after TV.!)
- Cleanliness, with all the superficial touches.

U.S. hotels can't compete with their European counterparts for service and quality of food, says Mr. Bischitz, who graduated from the Hotel Management School at Lucerne before coming here to serve in a Paratroop Regiment (where he eventually became an instructor and jumpmaster, making over 60 jumps). However, U.S. hotel management is far ahead of the rest of the world as is their promotion and public relations. Cost accounting is the key to successful business and U.S. hotels are run like calculating machines, he observed.

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

WE are having a wedding in the family in July and would like to purchase a wedding cake decoration for the top tier of the cake. If possible we would like to find a bride and groom standing under a *Huppa*, instead of beneath wedding bells, which is the usual sort available.

If you could please put us in touch with the proper source for purchasing such an ornament we would be grateful. Even if the statuettes were of fine workmanship, such as Yemenite jewellery, we would be interested, as this would enable the newlyweds to keep the ornament as a wedding souvenir.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Dr. IRVING B. PRINCE

The Women's Editor would be grateful to anyone who could help us find the above. Please write to P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Indianapolis, May 1.

mr. & mrs.

"Housewife" of Kiryat Mo- she writes us to ask how she can remove rust stains from her synthetic curtains and from her enamel bathtub.

As to the curtains, since they are apparently washable, the stains should come out with oxalic acid ($C_2H_2O_4$). Ask your druggist to make up a five per cent solution, soak the stained parts for about a quarter of an hour and then rinse well, at least three times. Add a few drops of ammonia solution to the final rinse.

Oxalic acid is poisonous and should be handled with care.

Ordinary rust stains on enamel are on the surface only and can be removed with a rag dampened in hydrogen peroxide dipped in a little scratchless cleanser and tartaric acid. Rub it on the spot and allow the paste to remain for an hour. Rinse and repeat if necessary.

Since yours is a green enamel bathtub, it might be wise to test the method first on a small area in an unobtrusive place. If the colour shows signs of fading, try scouring the stain with fine steel wool moistened with turpentine. However, since the enamel is baked, the first preparation should be safe.

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TO THE FRIENDS of the Artists' Village
Ein Hod
Information about our EIN HOD BALL which will be held on Fri. night, May 17, 1957
TEL AVIV: Mikra Studio, 26 Allenby Rd.
HAIFA: Tractin Art Gallery 4 Rehov Baerwald; Goldmann Gallery Beth Hakranot Rehov Herzl; Carmel Studio, 3 Wedgewood Ave.

We wish to inform our esteemed clients that the
Winkler and Glueck Hairdressing Salon
Rehov Luna, Jerusalem
will be closed for renovations from May 18-25

The New Immigrants' Fund presents
Grand Summer and Beach Fashion Parade
at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv
on Lag B'Omer, Sunday, May 19, at 6 p.m.
Election of Beach Beauty
Participating firms:
A. Gottlieb — bathing suits
Madim (Hemdenmatz) — sport and beachwear
Olly Bloner Salon — Hats, handbags and special accessories
Egon Mandler Salon — Shoes
Lucy Anne Salon — Hairstyles
Violette Salon — Make-up (Dr. N.G. Payot — Paris Method)
Tickets available at the salons and the Dan Hotel.
All proceeds for the Immigrants' Fund (Hitachdut Olei Hungaria).

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KAITANA
for children aged 8-14
KIBBUTZ GALED
(Ephraim Hills)
קיטנה בית גלד
1st Group: July 3, 1957 — July 17, 1957 (15 days)
2nd Group: July 18, 1957 — Aug. 7, 1957 (20 days)
3rd Group: Aug. 8, 1957 — Aug. 28, 1957 (20 days)
Details and registration:
TEL AVIV: Tanne Advertising, 6 Rehov Ahusat Bait, Room 530; "Mercaz" Taxi, 3 Rehov Erlanger.
HAIFA: Zevulun Cafe, 57 Ha'aramaut Mon., Tues., Wed. (10-11 a.m.)
For the rest of the country: Kibbutz Galed, Kaitana for Children, Post Haifa, Tel. Mishmar Ha'emek 46.

the Jewish Post and OPINION
From the contents:
Rabbis Told Poking in Politics Is Wrong.
Non-Jewish Girl "Adopts" Jewish Orphan.
Issue March 15 Now on sale.

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FIRST FULL HYMN SCROLL BOOK

MEGILAT HAHODAYOT (The Thanksgiving Scroll). A Scroll From the Wilderness of Judea. Text, Introduction, Commentary, and Glossary by Jacob Licht. Bialik Foundation, Jerusalem, 1957.

THE Dead Sea Scroll published here with introduction, commentary and glossary is one of the most interesting of those found in the Qumran Caves. It is a collection of thanksgiving hymns of the Sect in which their author expresses thanks to his God for the grace He has granted him. We thus have before us new religious poems of a very special kind from the Second Commonwealth period.

You will find hardly any of the anonymous author's biographical details here, and it is only clear that he was one of the leaders of the Sect and that he was persecuted by its enemies together with his fellow sectarians. The late Prof. Sukenik contended that the author of the Thanksgiving Scroll was the Teacher of Righteousness, the founder of the sect, and Dr. Licht, who discusses the question in his introduction, says *non-liquet*. (In the opinion of the present writer the identification is not probable). This alone should suffice to show that for the author the biographical details have only spiritual significance, since the Hymns are above all theological poems and the experiences described in them serve as an example of God's miraculous grace to his elect.

This Scroll is the most "Christian," or more precisely, the most "Paulinian" of the Sect's documents so far known to us, and it thus is of particular importance in the study of the Jewish origins of Christianity. The Judaean Desert Sect believed in predestination, i.e. that God had already determined the fate of His creatures before the Creation, and that this decision divided the world and human beings into two hostile camps, into Sons of Light and Sons of Darkness. (Josephus Flavius emphasizes the doctrine of predestination in connection with the Essenes, but only hints at the dualistic approach).

This duality was to have ceased in the War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness, in which the latter were to be destroyed forever. These doctrines appear in the Thanksgiving Hymns from the point of view of one of the "elect," and therefore we find emphasis put on the election of the chosen by the sole grace of God. In this respect the Hymns are theocentric, i.e. there is no room for the individual's will alongside that of God, the individual has no rights, and only God is right. Furthermore, (and this is peculiar to the present Scroll), the Hymns' author believes that man is by nature a foul, contemptible creature sunk in sin, from which he can be raised only by the sovereign, unconditional grace of God.

There is a whole long series of recurrent images of man's corruption and degradation, and the word "flesh" appears here in its full Paulinian meaning. In opposition to this foul state, the Hymnist sets up God's gift of grace to his elect, by which He grants him glory equal to that of the angels. This paradox — that the chosen one is by nature a powerless and sinful creature, but can through his election by God's grace partake of heavenly glory — is the pole around which the book's other motifs cluster.

Perhaps the way in which I have presented these ideas here will make them seem rather banal to many readers, but it must be remembered that at the time the Scroll was written there was no Christianity in the world, and these ideas had not yet served as subjects for innumerable edifying sermons, which really made them banal. In the Thanksgiving Hymns these doctrines appear in all their pristine freshness, in all the elemental force of an intransigeant world view. Moreover, the author is a man who has lived through the election by divine grace as a great personal experience; he himself has known the foul state of sin, and also the miraculous state of grace.

The author chose the appropriate form of the hymn of praise for his half-personal, half-objectively theological poems. It would appear that the editor, who understands very well the special character of these poems, does not especially care for them, but literary evaluation is a matter of taste. It seems to me that lovers of modern poetry are more likely to value the verse style of the Hymns than are admirers of classical poetry, who would feel lost in it. The poet expresses his feelings and ideas in a style which is a synthesis of reflection and powerful emotional outbursts, in a veiled idiom full of hints and allusions. He loves dissonances, *fortissimi*, and sudden transitions based on associations and contrasts. His verse is written in a free rhythm, is not easy to read, and readers unwilling to give it close attention would probably find it a confusion of violent rhetoric, but it has a special power stemming from a deep personal experience, an experience that can be called cosmic. (I am quite aware that I am writing about a Scroll of poems found in ancient jars, and not about post-symbolist verse).

A special difficulty in understanding the Hymns — particularly for the Hebrew reader — lies in the fact that they use allusions to the poetic diction of the Bible. I know that the greatest Hebrew writer of our time has described the Hymns as a derivative work stuttering away in the language of the Book of Psalms. But the poetic diction of the author of the Hymns is not based on biblical verse alone; it also contains expressions regularly found in the other writings of the Sect. Both the biblical and the specifically sectarian turns of phrase are used by the author (more than by any other of the Sect's writers) as a secret technical language, and from this literary inheritance he creates his *forte* and *piano* baroque (should we say metaphysical?) poetry, which writhes and pushes forward in strange imagery and conceits which were well understood by those who read it 2,000 years ago. Thus the verse of the Hymns has many meanings, including most of William Empson's ambiguities.

In the long poem on page four of the Hymns, for example, the author speaks of his function as spiritual leader of the Sect, of man's election through unconditional divine grace, which is not to be explained as a specific act of God but as a manifestation of God's greatness and power to the whole world. (Surprising parallels to these ideas can be found in ch. IX-22-23 of Paul's Epistle to the Romans). In addition to this, if you can "explicate" the hidden allusions of the poem, you will find that it includes very strong invective against the Pharisees, to whom the author of the Hymns was much more fundamentally opposed than was the founder of Christianity.

It is obvious that writing a commentary on the Hymns is harder than explicating the poems of Pound or Eliot. To do the job properly one has to have a thorough understanding of biblical poetry, a knowledge of the doctrines of the Dead Sea Sect, unusual analytical ability, and a gift for explaining difficult and esoteric verse. Jacob Licht has succeeded well in carrying out his difficult task. He has not only succeeded because of his own outstanding gifts, but also because he was the late Prof. Sukenik's assistant, and therefore was able to work much longer on the Scroll, long before it was published. The results of his labour are a well-ordered and comprehensive introduction on the theology of the Scroll, as well as illuminating commentaries on the individual Hymns, and it should be obvious from what we have said above that it is impossible to understand the Hymns without help from a qualified and authoritative scholar.

We once wrote on this page that Dr. Yigael Yadin's commentary on "The War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness" was outstanding for its exceptional clarity. We are glad to say that Licht's commentary on the Hymns is outstanding for the synthetic power of the introductions to the individual Hymns, and for the analytic power of the interpretations of the separate verses. We must especially mention Licht's pedagogical gift, through which he succeeds in bringing the difficult text closer to the reader, whom he always keeps in mind. The highest praise one can give to Licht's commentary is to say that it really is a commentary *on the text*, and not just a collection of little treatises — and genuine commentaries of this sort are a rare thing these days in our scholarly literature.

By David Flusser

Thanksgiving Hymns

Preachers of lies are they,
prophets of deceit.
They have plotted mischief against me,
to make Thy people exchange for smooth words
Thy teaching which Thou hast engraven on my heart.
They have kept the draught of knowledge
from them that are athirst,
and given them in their thirst
vinegar to drink,
making them turn their gaze
unto the errors they teach,
revel in their feasts,
be caught in their snares.

But Thou, O God, wilt spurn
all mischievous designs.
Thy counsel it is will prevail,
and the thought of Thy heart endure for ever.

Yet, never could flesh alone
attain unto this,
nor that which is molded of clay
do wonders so great
—steeped in sin from the womb
and in guilt of perfidy unto old age.
Verily I know
that righteousness lies not with man,
nor perfection of conduct with mortals.
Only with God On High
are all works of righteousness ...

(Two of the passages from the Thanksgiving Scroll referred to by Dr. Flusser in his article. The translations are by Prof. Theodor H. Gaster, from pp. 142, 143, 146 of his "The Dead Sea Scriptures." (Anchor, ILL.710).)

PINHAS ABRAMOVITZ: BIRDS (oil)
From the artist's current exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum (see review on page 6).

PARIS LETTER

By S. WEISSMANN

ANTHOLOGY OF SUBLIME LOVE

TO the numerous anthologies choosing love as their subject we can now add the "Anthology of Sublime Love" by Benjamin Péret (ed. Albin Michel; 1956; 360pp.; 1150 fr.). It is different from other books on the same subject.

In a long and interesting introduction the author explains what he means by "sublime love" and traces an historical account of the development of this feeling through the ages as expressed in the literary texts of the period. It is a literary study, since it would be impossible to draw conclusions from the absence of evidence; most of those who have known "sublime love" presumably did not hand down to us written records of their feelings and experiences.

Man is engaged in a constant quest for happiness, though conscious of the difficulty to attain it because of the adverse forces of nature and the structure of society. The author thinks that only in one feeling, "sublime love," the point in which there converge "in an inalterable gem, the spirit, the flesh and the soul" can man satisfy his craving and at the same time suppress the anxiety ensuing from the dualism of the human condition. This kind of love, in which body and soul are of equal importance, implies the quest for the complementary mate, who, once found, cannot possibly be changed. While other sorts of love call for a change of partners, through habit or sexual satiety, no such change is conceivable in sublime love, which is continually enhanced by its own realization. As Juliet says to Romeo:

My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee
The more I have, for both are infinite.

Society's Opposition

Most people go through life without finding their mate. Not only because chance does not favour them, but also because society opposes this kind of realization, considering it to constitute a danger to its basic institutions. Moreover, this feeling, insofar as it advocates the search of happiness in another human being, is contrary to religion and was therefore bitterly fought by the Catholic Church in all times.

If the search for the complementary mate demands constant vigilance, it also requires a certain ascetic way of life, of which only few are capable. As everyone's affective potential is limited, it is obvious that those who scatter it in small affairs end up by being unable to go through the great one. Thus Don Juan cannot know sublime love. Such a relationship, Benjamin Péret explains, is possible only between two well differentiated persons, that is to say, a man in full possession of his manhood and a woman having developed her potential feminity. Sexual liberty is essential to its blossoming (made impossible in a society in which woman is considered the inferior of man or vice-versa) but sexual licence — impeding the exaltation inherent in sublime love — hinders its development as much as sexual taboos. Sublime love is therefore also in danger today even if for reasons opposed to those which made it so rare in the Middle Ages.

Benjamin Péret's choice of texts ranges over 2,000 years and tries to encompass world literature. It is a rich selection, yet, as was to be feared when the aim is set so high, many a reader will find that some piece dear to his heart was left out. While the work of unknown authors, as, for example, two beautiful texts by 11th century Moslem poets, are revealed to us, Dante is forgotten and Shakespeare insufficiently represented.

The most beautiful and representative texts of the leading idea of this anthology seemed to me: a letter from Heloise to Abélard, several letters of Juliette Drouet to Victor Hugo, Baudelaire's poems dedicated to Madame Sabatier and last but not least, the extracts from the writings of the surrealist poet André Breton, which could be quoted as the manifesto of sublime love.

Shakespeariana

SHAKESPEARE TODAY. By Margaret Webster. (Dent. 18s.) **SHAKESPEARE SURVEY** 10. Edited by Allardyce Nicoll. (Cambridge. 21s.). **THE ELIZABETHANS.** By Allardyce Nicoll. (Cambridge. 25s.). **SHAKESPEARE'S SOURCES:** Vol. 1. By Kenneth Muir. (Methuen. 25s.). **SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY.** By A.C. Bradley. (Meridian Paperbook).

By John Wain

BOOKS and articles about Shakespeare continue to pour from the press. And quite right too. Some people like to be waggish about this huge output, as if its sheer quantity made it somehow ridiculous. So it would be if a great writer's work were a stationary "fact" that could be discussed, settled and left. But it isn't; it goes on fermenting, provoking new discussion, forcing each successive age, and each interested individual within that age, to get into a new and valid relationship with it.

At the moment, for instance, we have Miss Webster, a famous woman of the theatre, giving us the benefit of her years of service to Shakespeare; the first of two volumes in which Prof. Muir aims to provide a complete survey of the sources from which Shakespeare took his materials; and the tenth annual Shakespeare Survey, which mingles, as usual, articles whose main purpose is to help us to keep up to date with production, scholarship and criticism, and articles which take the study of some topic a stage further. Slightly to one side of these books we have Professor Nicoll's anthology of Elizabethan statements about themselves and their country (dated from the Shakespeare Institute at Stratford), and a cheap pocket edition of the masterpiece of Victorian criticism of the poet, Bradley's "Shakespearean Tragedy."

That Bradley should come out alongside the others will have a steadying effect on anyone who tries to consider them together, because it emphasizes the local nature of this activity. His book is so obviously a masterpiece, and yet its relevance is neither Elizabethan nor modern, but Victorian; it is a great piece of Victorian writing, by a critic who had for a brother one of the leading metaphysicians of his day; it is there with Tennyson and Pater, not with Shakespeare or with us, and yet to read it is to be brought into contact with certain elements in Shakespeare that must be "real," since they served as the basis on which our grandfathers built their appreciation of him.

We sometimes talk as if our own Shakespearean criticism will escape this localization, that it will not come to be identified rigidly with our own times, because of its greater expertise. The least of us today knows more about Elizabethan attitudes of mind than Bradley did, because the monographs have been written and their influence has spread. But I believe not only that our criticism will meet with this same fate, but that there would be something wrong with it if it did not.

Miss Margaret Webster's lifelong battle on behalf of Shakespeare is already a legend; if for nothing else, she would be remembered as the producer who dared to stage the uncut text of "Hamlet" in New York — four solid hours, if report serves, complete with an interval for dinner. Her "Shakespeare Today" is a practical handbook for the producer and playgoer, full of wisdom and charm. Anyone who has produced and acted in Shakespeare so many times is bound to see much that others have missed, and this book, indispensable for beginners, will have something to give even the most learned. It does, however, raise the question of co-operation between the stage and the study; there are points at which Miss Webster seems almost wilfully unaware of the help offered by critics writing from outside the theatre. She is, for instance, firm in thinking "King Lear" a less actable play than the other tragedies; she speaks of "the fissures and enormous rifts in the structure of this dinosaur of a play"; yet modern criticism has gone far to justify this structure, and when, a few weeks ago, the play was staged at Reading University in England, most people's impression was of the majesty and breadth of this structure, not of its clumsiness. Some of the history plays, too, might seem to her less full of problems if taken in the light of recent criticism.

Scrap-Book and Survey

Professor Allardyce Nicoll, working within the Stratford-Birmingham polarity, has always been strong for co-operation. Now with one hand he gives us "The Elizabethans," a scrap-book of pictures and documents from which the reader absorbs, painlessly, much essential social history, and with the other a new issue of "Shakespeare Survey," which he has edited since its beginning. The "Survey" always gives part of its space to a special theme; this year, the Roman plays. These essays naturally demand careful reading, but they are quite free of scholarly uncouthness; in fact, Mr. Terence Spencer's article "Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Romans," might be taken as an example of how attractively such material can be presented.

His subject is the view of Roman history taken by the sixteenth century generally, and by Shakespeare in particular, and he emphasizes that the three major Roman plays show a mounting independence of current fashions in historical thinking; "Julius Caesar" is slanted much in the way his contemporaries might have expected, "Antony and Cleopatra" slightly less so, and "Coriolanus," a subject on which there was no previous play, shows Shakespeare taking a completely fresh grip on the subject.

Mr. Spencer concludes by setting Shakespeare among the foremost writers of the English Renaissance in history as well as in everything else: "we may ask if there was anything in prose or verse, or Elizabethan or Jacobean literature, which bears the same marks of careful and thoughtful consideration of the ancient world, a deliberate effort of a critical intelligence to give a consistent picture of it, as there is in Shakespeare's plays." Inevitably, this involves putting down Ben Jonson's claim to be supreme in this field, and Mr. Spencer does not shrink from it. I am sorry not to have space to notice all the essays in the book, one of the best of this series to date. It seems clear, altogether, that Shakespeare is still very much alive among us.

(Copyright)

Life and Letters

Faulkner's Latest

A new novel by William Faulkner, "The Town" (Random House, $3.95) has just appeared in the U.S., the first since "A Fable" of three years ago. The new book deals with the Snopes and their continuing ascendancy in Jefferson, Miss. It is the second in the trilogy which began with "The Hamlet" (1940).

Henriques in French

The French edition of Robert Henriques' book on the Sinai campaign, called "Guerre-Eclair au Sinai" (Stock, IL4,500) has now reached Israel.

O'Neill Gets Pulitzer

Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night" scored a clean sweep of major dramatic honours when it was awarded the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for American Drama.

The O'Neill drama, written in 1950, has also received the Antoinette Perry and Critics' Circle prizes. It was the fourth Pulitzer prize for the late playwright. His previous winners were "Beyond the Horizon," "Anna Christie," and "Strange Interlude."

In history, the Pulitzer Prize went to former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan, for his book "Russia Leaves the War."

Senator John Kennedy received the award for biography for his book "Profiles in Courage," which contains sketches of men who, the young Senator felt, displayed great courage in championing ideas not widely accepted at the time.

U.P. Correspondent Russell Jones received the international reporting award for "his excellent and sustained coverage of the Hungarian revolt against Communist domination, during which he worked at great personal risk within Russian-held Budapest and gave front-line eyewitness reports of the ruthless Soviet repression of the Hungarian people."

The Trustees of Columbia University made eight awards in journalism and six in music and letters. There was no fiction prize this year.

School Survey

MA'ARCHOT HAHINUCH B'YISRAEL (Educational Strata in Israel), by Ch. Merhavia. Ahiasaf, Jerusalem, 1957, 140 pp.

The author makes a distinctive contribution to the clarification of present-day educational realities in this country. The reader will find a comprehensive summary of revealing data and less known facts in the field.

Mr. Merhavia attempts, too, to present us with a serious analysis of the problems involved in secondary and higher education in Israel. However, just in this connection one misses some understanding of the tremendous problem which the absence of a "career open to talent" must mean to the gifted oriental child, who in the majority of cases is unable to pay the fees for a secondary education.

The author, who devotes about eight pages to this vexed question, seems quite unaware that besides statistics, there are vital economic considerations which may bring out a different evaluation than the one given.

The chapters on vocational and agricultural education offer a useful background for any further planning on the part of the authorities; equally revealing is the author's comparison of educational budgets in other countries and in Israel. The rich material of this book and its constructive criticism of the past and modest suggestions for the future will prove of great help to anyone engaged in the study of educational problems in Israel.

ALBU

Stamp of the Week

The American Postmaster-General, Mr. Arthur E. Summerfield, has appointed a Stamp Advisory Committee, comprising three philatelists, three artists and a Government publicity expert, to advise his Department on the subject matter, design, production and issue of U.S. stamps.

Journalism, medicine and the law have all been honoured on American stamps and the teaching profession is to receive the next tribute. A 3-cent stamp will be issued on July 1, during the centenary convention of the National Education Association at Philadelphia.

C. W. HILL

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

The year 1957 marks the two-hundredth anniversary of the Podolia blood libel trials trumped up by the Frankist sect which was born in idealistic circumstances but which degenerated into a web of treason and calumny. For the first time, the story of Jacob Frank, who preached that the time of redemption for the Jewish people would come after they had sated all the evil within them so that they could no longer be tempted, thereby reversing the demands of all religion, is reconstructed in A. S. Stein's **Vha'esh Hish'ira Efer** (And the Fire Left Ashes, Aleph, IL.6), an historical novel which tells of the burning of the Talmud and Nights of Extinguished Lights and in which sacred and profane, extreme devotion and base treason, purity and incest are found to mingle during one of the most important periods in Jewish history.

Mehkarim B'toldot Yisrael (Studies in Jewish History, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, Vol. I, IL6.500) by the late Gedalya Alon, is the story of the inner life of the nation during the Second Commonwealth, the Mishna and Talmud periods. Heading the volume is an essay on the Talmudical Academies of Lithuania, with flashes of autobiographical notes as well as essays on books dealing with subjects of special interest to the author.

Pirkei Galicia (Dr. Avraham Silberstein Memorial Volume, Am Oved, IL4.500) purports, to judge by its title, to immemorialize the life and activity of an active Zionist and member of the Polish *Sejm*. In practice however, it is brought by its editors, Yisrael Cohen and Dov S'dan far beyond the main aim of constituting an appreciation of one individual to become a sort of monograph on Galicia, which at a certain stage proved to be the spiritual cement of the Zionist Movement.

Jubilee Volume

Yaffo (Jaffa, Tel Aviv Municipality Department of Education and Culture, IL4) is a compilation of readings (stories, poems, descriptions) collected and edited by Yosef Arikha from the time that the ancient sea town witnessed the Great Flood to its incorporation into the former *villastadt* of Tel Aviv. The material is divided into 12 sections that serve as links in the chain of History, since the story of Jaffa runs parallel to Jewish settlement in this country from the times of the Patriarchs to this very day. This is the first of the publications connected with the coming Tel Aviv jubilee celebrations, with a foreword by the Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon.

One look at the jacket, black and set off by yellow "Jude" badges, is enough to inform the reader what period **Bishlihut Nidonim L'mavet** (On a Mission for the Condemned, Ayanot, IL3.250) by Yoel Brand, (translated from the manuscript by N. Rabban and prepared for the press by Alex Weissberg) deals with. It has already appeared abroad in German. This is the story of the Rescue Commission, sent out by Eichmann to present Jewish leaders with the offer of goods, food, trucks, etc., for the Nazis in exchange for 100,000 Jews. There is a marginal by Moshe Sharett.

Will Durant's **Hapilosophia B'Darkhei Ne'am** (The Pleasures of Philosophy, Hebrew by I. Eldad, two volumes, Hamatmid, IL7.500) is an effort to make the subject pleasant reading and to serve as a guide to the problems of life, ethics, love, marriage, and the riddles of life and death. Was almost tempted to retranslate the Hebrew title back into English as "Philosophy With a Smile."

. . . and Foreign

Edmund Wilson's anthology of documents showing the development of literature in the U.S. as recorded by the men who made it, **The Shock of Recognition** (Universal, 2 vols., IL2.610 each) has appeared in paperback form, and anyone interested in the subject should acquire it. The title comes from Melville — "For genius, all over the world, stands hand in hand, and one shock of recognition runs the whole circle round." Wilson himself best explains his aim: "This book is not a critical anthology, but a collection of literary documents. It is an attempt to present a chronicle of literature in the U.S. as one finds it recorded by those who had some part in creating that literature . . . The best way to understand the general is to study the concrete; and in the course of these examinations of individual writers, one gets, though by glimpses, a fairly complete view of the larger backgrounds and movements . . . I was aiming to show the effect on one another of the first-rate American figures . . . What I am trying to present, in fact, is the developing self-consciousness of the American genius . . .

If you are a Proustian, you won't want to miss Samuel Beckett's **Proust** (Evergreen, IL1.800), a short (72 page) illuminating essay. It was written back in 1931, long before Beckett had made his name with "Godot," "Murphy," and "Molloy," when he taught French literature for a living. One learns just as much about Beckett as about Proust from this essay, and both are worth knowing.

Proust's own early batch of stories and essays, **Pleasures and Days**, has been paperbacked (Anchor, IL1.-710), but don't judge the master by this. This is what Beckett is referring to when he says that "There is no allusio. in this (Beckett's) book to the legendary life and death of Marcel Proust, nor to the garrulous old dowager of the Letters, nor to the poet, nor to the author of the essays . . .

Lewis Cotlow's **Amazon Head-Hunters** (Signet, 610 pruta) is a well-written account of an American businessman's three trips to the Amazon jungles, mostly concerned with the question of "why does a man cut off another man's head, shrink it to the size of his fist, and then dance around it?"

M.M.

ISRAEL BOOK DESIGN ON SHOW

THE exhibition of Israel Book Design opened at the Bezalel Museum on Independence Day was introduced by Messrs. Moshe Gordon (in the name of the Minister of Commerce) and A. M. Habermann with such severely self-critical strictures as almost to disarm criticism. About 150 books were chosen from the 2,000 submitted, and they can be seen in the Museum's upstairs rooms. Typography and printing are the subjects of the show, which covers books published here in Hebrew and foreign languages between 1935 and 1957.

In view of the limitations of the papers, type faces, and skilled labour and designers available, perhaps the introducers were a trifle hard on the trade. Most of the technical books and journals on view are excellently put out, and anyone familiar with the difficulties involved in using the different alphabets, fonts, and numerals called for will appreciate them all the more. The lack of variety in Hebrew type faces does produce a certain monotony, which designers have attempted to overcome in various ways. Mosad Bialik, for example, which is relatively free from commercial considerations, has only three Hebrew fonts at its disposal in the presses it uses, when it should have at least over a dozen.

It is mostly the higher-priced category of scholarly and classic works that have profited from care in design and production. Am Oved's series of paperbacks from its list made one sad that the peculiar economics of local publishing made that brave venture unique, with no real follow-up.

We were very glad to see that among the books chosen were about eight printed at *The Jerusalem Post* Press.

The jackets shown were not of very great interest, and this is indeed a weak point, and one which is easier to remedy than others. Binding, the weakest point in local publishing, was outside the scope of the show, but inevitably forced itself on the spectator's attention in the case of a recently published scholarly work of first-rate importance, nicely printed — but with a broken spine.

Only about 20 children's books were found worthy of display, and most of these are quite average. However, we must mention the lovely "Adventure on Lake Hula" put out by Sifriat Poalim, a worthy successor to their "Ella Kari." Few parents and no children will be able to resist it.

In another field we shall confine ourselves to the fact that *not one school textbook was found worthy of display*. Mr. Habermann was quite right in calling for greater responsibility in this most profitable line of publishing.

It would be wrong, however, to end on a pessimistic note. Few book lovers will be able to leave the exhibition without having decided to acquire some of the choicer items on view.

MEIR MINDLIN

Chess

MAY 10, 1957

PROBLEM No. 1045
R.D. Wertheim, Haifa
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kg4; Qh2; Ra6, Rg3; Bb4, Bd1; Kte7, Ktf3; Pc3.
Kc4; Ra8, Rd8; Kte7, Kth3; Pe4, f2, g5. (8)
White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1046
J.B. Jessurun Lobo, Amsterdam
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kh4; Qb1; Ra7, Re2; Be8, Bg5; Ktd8, Kth1; Pd4, f2, g3, h5. (12)
Kf5; Ra86, Rg2; Ba8; Ktc7, Ktf8; Pa4, e4, g5, h3. 10)
White mates i atwo

Solutions. Problem No. 1039 (Rasmussen): 1.Qf3! Q(R):f3 2. Kt:c6 (Kte6) x. The two Schiffman defences are well supplemented by 1...Kt:f5 2.Rd2x. Problem No.1040 (Maryasko): 1. Kt:e6 Rd6 2.Kte4 Rf6x. Very neat.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 1035-1043)

Maximum: 2-4-2-4-3-4-2-5/36. Pinchevski: 2-4-2-4-3-0-2-5/22; Spitzer: 2-4-2-4-3-0-2-0/17; Grinblat: 2-4-2-4-3/15; Ruppin: 2-0-2-0-3-0-2-5/14; Gruenfeld: 1035, 37, 31, 32/10 pts.; Traub: 1035, 36, 37, 31/10p.; Jakob: 1035-37/8p. Bassfreund: 1035, 37, 31/6p.

Notes & Remarks. No.1035: "It is a pity that 1.-Kt:c5 is not a defence" (Grinblat). No.1036: 1.Kd7? g5! and no mate on d2 as 2 Kt:b6 stalemates. No.1039: "Change of guards" (Spitzer). No.1042: 1.-Qe5 2.g5+, 1.-Qd5 2.g:h5+, 5 pts. awarded for pointing out those Holzhausen interferences. 1.Kt:h5? f6!! 2. R:f4 B:h5!

Ladder. Jakob 119, Gruenfeld 70, Pinczevski 58, Spitzer 57, Bassfreund 44, Ruppin 31, Traub 24, Grinblat 24, Elias 6, Kopernik, Unger 4. Scores of dormant solvers kept only for three months.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bet Mosa," Ribbon LeZion.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP 1957

Tension mounts as the semi-finals of the 1957 Israel championship are ending. Leaders after 8 rounds in Jerusalem were Shakki, Ettinger and Ron. In Tel Aviv ("Lasker") Dinner, Yosha, Blumenfeld, Almog and Pishchik in the Zahal section Shabar, Atidi, Bimur, Jonatan, Cahana and Reuben. In Haifa Kreiman, Grebner and Rosenberg. Here is a fine game played in the Zahal section:

Game No.620

White: Reuben Black: Mishel

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Kc3 d5 4.Kf3 Ktbd7 5.e3 c6 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.0-0 0-0 8.e4 d:e 9.Kt:e4 Kt:e4 10.B:e4 e5 11.Qc2 h6 12.c5 Bc7 13.Rd1 e:d 14.R:d4 Qe7 15.b4 a5 16.Bd2 a:b 17.Re1 Q:c5 18. Re4 Qb5 19.B:b4 Rd8 20.Bh7+ Kh8 21.Rh4 Qd5 22.Bc3 f6 23.R:h6!! g:h 24.Qg6! (threatening 25.B:f6+ Kt:f6 26.Q:f6+ K:h7 27.Re7+) Kte5 25.Q:h6. Black resigns.

The "Lasker" e.c. championship, displayed under the Swiss system, was won jointly by Shahar and Blumenfeld with 6½ points each. The latter created something of a sensation by defeating in the final rounds both Dr. Oren and Aloni. The two masters had to be satisfied with places 3-5, which they shared with Yosha.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

The 9th game was a Sicilian again, but this time Smyslov's play was far more energetic. Gaining a considerable positional advantage in the opening, he further won two pawns and refuting all attempts by Botvinnik to complicate the game, earned a well deserved victory.

Game No.621

White: Smyslov Black: Botvinnik

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Kf6 5.Ktc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 a6 8.0-0-0 h6 9.Be3 Bd7 10.f4! Re8 11.Kb1 b5 12. Rd3 Kte4? (a faulty manoeuvre which missed the objective of seizing control over e5 because of insufficient development) 13. Bg3 Kt:d4 14.B:d4 e5 15.Rg1 e:f 16.Kt:d5! Kte6 17.B:e6 f:e 18.Q:e3 Be6 19.Qa7! B:d5 20. e:d Be7 21.Rhe1 Qc7 22.Q:a6 0-0 23.c6 Bf6 24.B:b6 Ra8 25. Qc6 Qb8 26.Qc4 Rc8 27.Bc6 Ra7 28.Qb3 Qc7 29.Re4 g6 30. Rf1 Be5 31.h3 Kg7 32.Rb4 Rf8 33.a3 h5 34.Ka2 Qd8 35.Qc2 f5 36.Qf3 Ra7? 37.a4 g5 38.Rb6 e4 39.a5 f4 40.h:g h:g 41.a6. Black resigns.

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